

REPORT 11-030

Environmental Behavior Index Survey

June 2011

Prepared for

King County
Department of Natural Resources and Parks
King County Courthouse
201 South Jackson St.
Mail Stop KSC-NR-0700
Seattle, WA 98104

Submitted by

John Tarnai, PhD.
Director

SESRC

Social & Economic Sciences Research Center (SESRC)
P.O. Box 644014
Washington State University
Pullman, Washington 99164-4014

Telephone: (509) 335–1511 Fax: (509) 335–0116

WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY

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John Tarnai, Ph.D. *Principal Investigator*

Social & Economic Sciences Research Center PO Box 644014; Wilson Hall 133
Washington State University
Pullman, WA 99164-4014
509-335-1511
509-335-0116 (fax)
SESRC@wsu.edu
tarnai@wsu.edu

SESRC PROJECT PROFILE

Title: Environmental Behavior Index Survey

Abstract: SESRC collaborated with the King County Department of

Natural Resources and Parks to design and conduct a telephone and web survey of households in King County, WA about their environmental behaviors. Interviewing for this survey began on January 19, 2011 and was concluded on

March 7, 2011, with a telephone sample of 12,441

households in King County, Washington. A web version of the survey was also available. Letters were mailed to an address

based sample of 9,341 households, inviting them to participate in the survey online. A total of 1,816 (1,209 phone, 607 web) interviews were completed from a combined starting sample of 21,782 King County households. The

interview averaged twenty-three minutes in length.

Method: SESRC used a computer assisted telephone interview (CATI)

system for the telephone survey. Respondents received an average of four call attempts. A web survey was used to provide greater coverage of King County households. Letters were sent to an address based sample inviting households to

participate in the survey.

Results: For this study, 1,209 completed telephone interviews were

obtained from a starting sample of 12,441; yielding a 21% adjusted response rate and a 47% cooperation rate. Another 607 questionnaires were completed online from a separate

address based sampling (ABS) design.

Timeframe: January 19, 2011 through March 7, 2011

Agency Contact: King County Department of Natural Resources and Parks

Funding Source: King County Department of Natural Resources and Parks

Principle Investigator: John Tarnai, Ph.D.

Study Director: Tim Faiella, M.A.

SESRC Acronym: EBIS10 **Data Report Number:** 11-011

Deliverables: Data report, SPSS data set, Excel data set, SPSS listing,

open-ended remarks.

Project Accountability

SESRC is committed to high quality and timely delivery of project results. The following identifies the SESRC team members responsible for various aspects of this project.

Staff Member	Areas of Accountability	Project Responsibilities
John Tarnai, Ph.D.	Principal Investigator	Assurance of survey research protocol, sample design, project and instruments design, project management and coordination of survey tasks, data report preparation, and final report and presentation.
Rita Koontz	Administration Services Manager	Administration of contract with Washington State University
Tim Faiella	Study Director	Manage survey implementation and reporting.
Marion Schultz	Data Collection Manager	Supervision of all data collection operations
Dave Schultz	Data Analysis Manager	Telephone CATI program, Web program, daily data management, data analysis
Tony Hernandez Jessie Paulson Maria Carrillo Holly Buche	Telephone Supervisors	Supervise telephone interviewers, hiring, training, monitoring of interviewers

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BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE OF SURVEY

This report describes the results of a survey of the attitudes, behaviors, experiences and opinions of residents of King County, Washington regarding environmental actions taken by households. The survey is intended to gather information on the levels of adoption of several key environmental behaviors promoted by King County and the Department of Natural Resources and Parks (DNRP). The results of the survey are used by King County departments to aid in making resource allocations, for program planning and communications, and for evaluation of program effects.

This report describes the 2011 and fourth implementation of this survey. The first survey was conducted in 2005 and repeated in 2006, and then again in 2008. For the 2011 survey, a total of 1,209 completed telephone interviews and 607 completed online questionnaires were obtained. A complete description of the survey methods and the survey results for the 2011 survey is provided in a separate report (SESRC Data Report #11-011).

Initially, King County developed a series of questions to measure 29 key environmental behaviors in the 2005 survey. One additional behavior was added for the 2006 survey. The results of these questions are combined into an overall "Environmental Behavior Index" (EBI). The EBI has changed with each survey, as some items are eliminated and new ones are added. In the 2008 survey, there were 24 behaviors that constituted the index. The 2011 survey included 21 behaviors, of which four were new to the survey and had not been included in the previous surveys. When behaviors reach a very high level of adoption they are sometimes cycled out of the EBI. King County is considering placing such former measures on a schedule so that they are reintroduced to EBI data collection efforts periodically. This will enable the County to keep tabs on whether there is marked change in people's actions on these presently-successful efforts. New items are added as key issues and departmental priorities arise.

THE ENVIRONMENTAL BEHAVIOR INDEX

The 2011 Environmental Behavior Index is comprised of 21 behaviors (down from 30 in 2006, and 24 in 2008). For each behavior, people are asked three questions:

- 1. What do you do? (Both improper and proper behaviors are provided as options)
- 2. How often do you do it that way? (Most of the time/some of the time)
- 3. Have you ever considered doing it differently? (Describe the proper behavior)

People's responses to these questions about each behavior provide information that classifies them into one of five categories:

- Bright Green people who consistently engage in the desired behavior.
- Light Green people who sometimes do the desired behavior, but sometimes do not.
- Yellow people who do not do the desired behavior, but are considering doing it.
- Brown people who do not do the desired behavior and who are not considering doing it.
- **Gray** people who are unfamiliar enough with the behavior or their own household's practices that they couldn't respond to the questions.

The purpose of this classification is both to track change and to identify opportunities for creating change. The figure on page 10 shows all 21 behaviors from the 2011 survey, sorted along the behavior gradient (Bright Green to Gray) among King County residents.

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The Social and Economic Sciences Research Center collaborated with the King County Department of Natural Resources and Parks to conduct a survey of households in King County, WA about environmental behaviors. King County's goal for this survey was to assess the impact of existing programs implemented by the Department of Natural Resources and Parks that encourage residents to adopt environmentally responsible behaviors, and to assess the extent to which these behaviors could be influenced. A related objective was to be able to assess resident's adoption of environmentally responsible behaviors many of which have links to programs implemented by the County and other cities. There is also interest in assessing whether there are demographic differences among the behaviors that could indicate deficiencies in how programs are reaching customers.

This study included several different samples. RDD and cell phone samples were used for the telephone version of the survey. Address based samples (ABS) were used for the web version of the survey. There were also several additional municipalities in King County that provided funds for additional sample for their communities (Auburn, Normandy Park, Seattle, Kirkland). A detailed breakdown of the entire sample is shown below.

Sample Group Description

Area	ABS Phone	ABS Mail	RDD	Cell	Total
Countywide Sample*	1887	4293	3082	1000	10262
Oversamples					
Auburn	908	1659	0	0	2567
Kirkland	877	1123	1198	0	3198
Normandy Park	1171	1074	0	0	2245
Seattle	808	1192	1510	0	3510
Total	5651	9341	5790	1000	21782

^{*}Note – The countywide sample represents all of King County and thus includes residents from all cities and unincorporated areas of King County.

Calling on this project took place between January 19 and March 7, 2011. The web version of the survey was available during the same timeframe, with the invitation letter sent on January 31. From a starting sample of 12,441 RDD phone numbers, we completed 1,209 telephone interviews, for an adjusted response rate of 21% and a cooperation rate of 47%. The average length of these interviews was 23 minutes.

An additional 37 respondents received a telephone call, but decided to complete the web version of the survey. For the addressed based sample, 9,341 households received a mail invitation resulting in 567 completes. An additional 40 households who received the mail invitation ended up completing the survey by telephone. Additionally, there was a Spanish language version of the telephone questionnaire available for households in which no one spoke English. Only five such households completed the interview in Spanish.

The response rate for the ABS method web survey is quite low (6.5%), which is not unexpected, since this sample only received a single letter asking them to go to a website to complete the survey (or to call our 800 telephone number). More and different contacts with residents could have increased the response rate however this was not possible given the budget constraints of this project. The main advantage of including the ABS method is to ensure that households in the RDD sample were supplemented by other households that may not have been included in the RDD sample because they did not have a telephone or had only a cell phone. A total of 607 King County residents completed the web survey.

During the course of calling a total of 12,441 telephone numbers were used. Some numbers were not used because the goals were reached so quickly in Auburn and Normandy Park. Because these areas are smaller and difficult to define using zip codes, we relied on address based samples for these two areas. King County, Kirkland and Seattle included both address based and RDD samples. To ensure representation of households without landline telephones, a cell phone sample was also used for the countywide sample.

The table on the next page provides a detailed breakdown of the completed surveys in each geographic area, and in each of the two survey modes.

Area	Web Completes	Phone Completes	Total	Goal
Countywide Sample*	291	618	909	900
Oversamples				
Auburn	48	68	116	100
Kirkland	79	225	304	300
Normandy Park	87	96	183	100
Seattle	102	202	304	300
Total	607	1209	1816	1700

^{*}Note – The countywide sample represents all of King County and thus includes residents from all cities and unincorporated areas of King County.

Sample Weights

The sample design was a simple random sample of King County, plus oversamples of four municipalities located within King County. The table below shows the estimated number of occupied housing units, and the final number of completed interviews/questionnaires from each of these areas.

Survey		<u>Occupied</u>	<u>HH</u>	Survey	Survey
<u>Stratum</u>	<u>Region</u>	<u>HHs</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Completes</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1	Auburn	23530	3%	147	7%
2	Kirkland	22642	3%	335	17%
3	Normandy	2787	<1%	170	9%
4	Seattle	277014	36%	660	33%
5	Other King County	441513	58%	672	34%
	Total	767486	100%	1984	100%

^{*}Data Source = 2009 American Community Survey - U.S. Bureau of the Census

Estimates of occupied households and adult populations were derived from the 2009 American Community survey data (www.factfinder.census.gov). As can be seen in the table above the estimated percent of occupied households from the 2009 ACS does not match the percent of completed interviews/questionnaires. Thus, for example Seattle represents 36% of all households in King County; however, only 33% of all interviews completed were from Seattle. Normandy Park, on the other hand represents less than one percent of all

households in King County, but 9% of all interviews completed were from Normandy Park. This is a consequence of the oversampling of selected municipalities.

While weights are not required to interpret survey results for any individual community (Auburn, Kirkland, Normandy Park, Seattle, King County), weights <u>are required</u> to accurately interpret the combined survey results when all of the survey data are used to make inferences to all of King County.

To adjust for the disproportionate samples we developed household sample weights that can be used when results for all of King County are desired. The household weight is calculated as the total of occupied HHs divided by the number of survey completes. This weight is identified as the "HH Weight" in the table below. Using this weight in the analysis will result in totals that equal the total number of occupied housing units in all of King County (767,486).

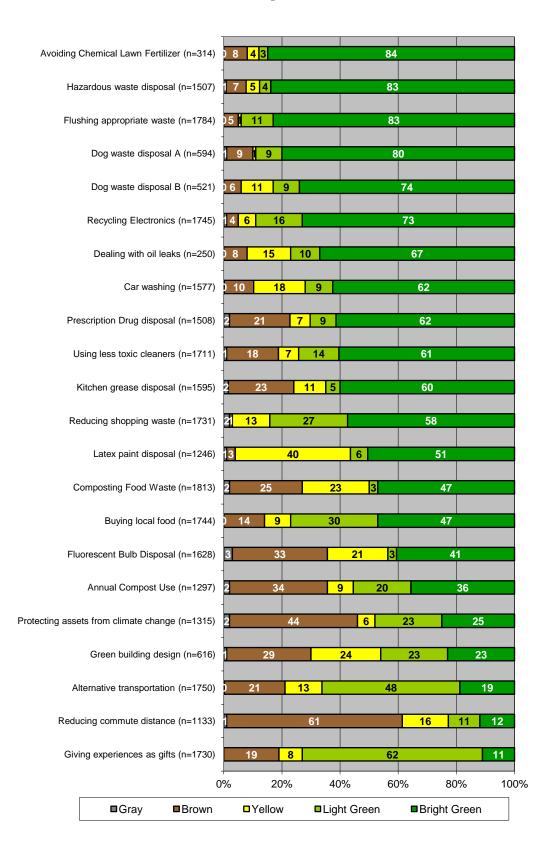
We also developed another weight that is normalized so that when all survey results are combined the total accurately represents King County households, but is equal to the total number of completed interviews/questionnaires. This weight has the effect of adjusting the number of completed interviews/questionnaires in each area to match what would have been expected based on the proportion of occupied households in that area (see column in the table below labeled "Norm n"). Using this weight in the analysis will result in totals that equal the total number of completed interviews/questionnaires in the survey (1984), while at the same time representing each area in its correct proportion of total households (767,486).

Survey		Survey	НН	нн	Survey	Norm	Norm
<u>Stratum</u>	<u>Region</u>	<u>Completes</u>	<u>Weight</u>	<u>Prop</u>	<u>Prop</u>	<u>Weight</u>	<u>n</u>
1	Auburn	147	160.07	0.030659	0.074093	0.413786	61
2	Kirkland	335	67.59	0.029502	0.168851	0.174719	59
3	Normandy	170	16.39	0.003631	0.085685	0.042380	7
4	Seattle	660	419.72	0.360937	0.332661	1.084998	716
5	Other King County	672	657.01	0.575272	0.338710	1.698421	1141
	Total	1984					1984

2011 ENVIRONMENTAL BEHAVIOR QUESTIONS

1 F	Prescription Drug Disposal	Survey Questions Q3, Q4, Q5	Number of Respondents 1628
	·		
2 F	Prescription Drug Disposal		1020
	rescription brug bisposar	Q6, Q7, Q8	1508
3 F	Recycling Electronics	Q9, Q10, Q11	1745
4 [Protecting Assets from Climate Change	Q18 - Q22	1315
5 <i>A</i>	Avoiding Chemical Lawn Fertilizer	Q23 – Q29	314
6 /	Annual Compost Use	Q30 - Q32A	1297
7 [Dog Waste Disposal A & B	Q33 - Q38	594/521
8 (Composting Food Waste	Q39 - Q43	1813
9 I	Kitchen Grease Disposal	Q44, Q45, Q46	1595
10 I	Hazardous Waste Disposal	Q47, Q48, Q49	1507
11 l	Using Less Toxic Cleaners	Q50, Q51, Q52	1711
12 (Green Building Design	Q53 – Q56A	616
13 F	Flushing Appropriate Waste	Q57, Q58, Q59	1784
14 l	Latex Paint Disposal	Q60, Q61, Q62	1246
15 (Car Washing	Q63, Q64, Q65	1577
16 (Giving Experiences as Gifts	Q67 – Q70	1730
16 E	Buying Local Food	Q71, Q72, Q73	1744
18 /	Alternative Transportation	Q74, Q75, Q76	1750
19 F	Reducing Commute Distance	Q79 - Q81A	1133
20 [Dealing with Oil Leaks	Q83 - Q88	250
21 F	Reducing Shopping Waste	Q89 - Q96	1731

2011 EBI Survey Results



SURVEY RESULTS

The results presented in this report focus primarily on those questions used for the Environmental Behavior Index. The results for other questions can be found in the companion data report (SESRC Report Number 11-011) which reports the results for all questions included in the survey.

All results are weighted to adjust for the disproportionate sample design, and then normalized to show the results for the actual number of respondents participating in the survey. Results for the full sample are representative of the population of King County households, with a margin of error of plus or minus 3%; subsamples of 400 or more will have a margin of error of plus or minus 5%.

A note about the difference between "percent" and "valid percent" in the tables that follow: The survey result tables show two different percent values that differ in how the missing values and skips are included in the calculation of the percentages.

The "percent" column includes the missing and skips in the calculation.

The "valid percent" does not include missing and skipped responses.

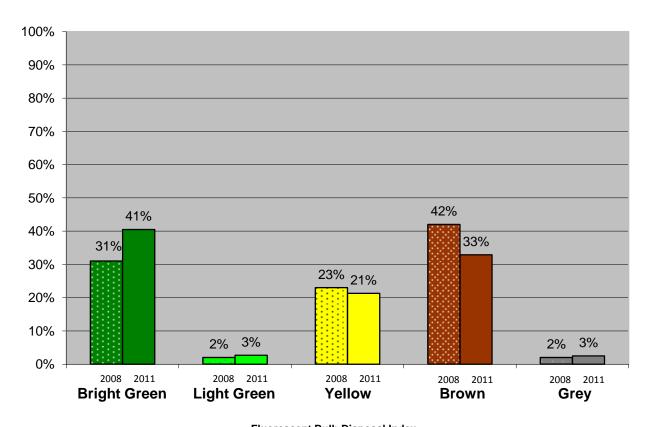
In most instances, the "valid percent" is the appropriate measure to use, since this shows the percent of only those respondents who answered the question.

Summary of Environmental Behaviors

The results for each of the 21 environmental behaviors is presented in the pages that follow. The table below displays all 21 behaviors, ordered by the percent of respondents who are classified as "bright green." The table shows that between the 2008 survey and the 2011 survey, there was an improvement in the percent of respondents engaging in the desired behavior for six of the behaviors, there was a decline in only three of the behaviors, and there was no change in nine of the behaviors. There were questions that are new in the 2011 survey. The last two columns of the table summarize the telephone vs web sample comparisons. Eight of the behaviors were statistically significantly different at the p < 0.001 level, and two behaviors were statistically significant at the p < 0.05 level. No significant differences were found for 12 of the behaviors.

		Percent		Telephone	Vs Web
		Bright Green	2008 to 2011	Chi- Square	Significance
1	Avoiding Chemical Lawn Fertilizer (n=314)	84	Improvement	4.56	n.s.
2	Flushing appropriate waste (n=1784)	83	No Change	8.04	n.s.
3	Hazardous waste disposal (n=1507)	83	Improvement	4.08	n.s.
4A	Dog waste disposal A (n=594)	80	No Change	8.59	n.s.
4B	Dog waste disposal B (n=521)	74	No Change	3.27	n.s.
5	Recycling Electronics (n=1745)	73	Improvement	21.28	< 0.001
6	Dealing with oil leaks (n=250)	67	New Question	3.37	n.s.
7	Car washing (n=1577)	62	No Change	1.8	n.s.
8	Prescription Drug disposal (n=1508)	62	Improvement	18.66	< 0.001
9	Using less toxic cleaners (n=1711)	61	No Change	26.11	< 0.001
10	Kitchen grease disposal (n=1595)	60	Decline	9.92	< 0.05
11	Reducing shopping waste (n=1731)	58	New Question	21.46	< 0.001
12	Latex paint disposal (n=1246)	51	New Question	2.31	n.s.
13	Buying local food (n=1744)	47	Decline	19.08	< 0.001
14	Composting Food Waste (n=1813)	47	No Change	38.33	< 0.001
15	Fluorescent Bulb Disposal (n=1628)	41	Improvement	33.4	< 0.001
16	Annual Compost Use (n=1297)	36	No Change	4.6	n.s.
17	Protecting assets from climate change (n=1315)	25	New Question	8.19	n.s.
18	Green building design (n=616)	23	Decline	5.03	n.s.
19	Alternative transportation (n=1750)	19	Improvement	0.83	n.s.
20	Reducing commute distance (n=1133)	12	No Change	18.02	< 0.001
21	Giving experiences as gifts (n=1730)	11	No Change	11.39	< 0.05

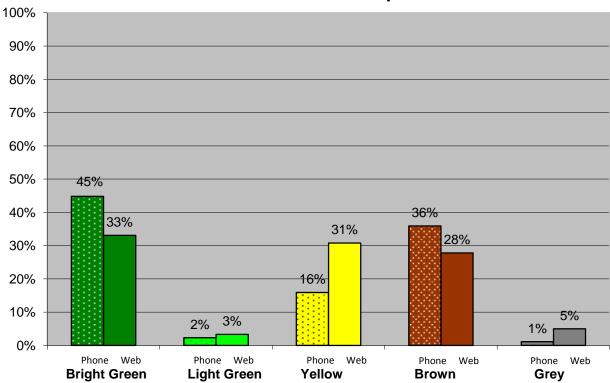
1. Fluorescent Bulb Disposal



Fluorescent Bulb Disposal Index						
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent	
Valid	1 Bright Green - always	659	33.2	40.5	40.5	
	2 Light Green - sometimes	44	2.2	2.7	43.2	
	3 Yellow - considering	347	17.5	21.3	64.6	
	4 Brown - not considering	536	27.0	32.9	97.5	
	5 Gray - doesn't know	41	2.1	2.5	100.0	
	Total	1628	82.1	100.0		
Missing	-1	3	.2			
	0	353	17.8			
	Total	356	17.9			
Total		1984	100.0			

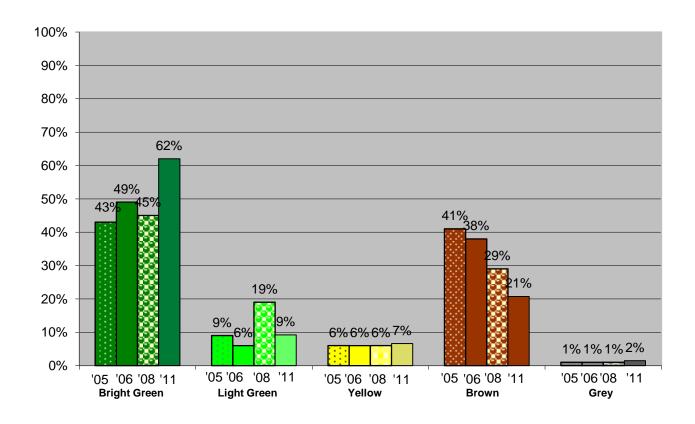
This question was asked in the 2008 survey as well as the 2011 survey. A total of 89% of households reported that they currently use compact fluorescent light bulbs, most of which are curly shaped. Almost 51% said that they use the long fluorescent light tubes. A higher percentage of households in 2011 were classified as "bright green" than in the 2008 survey, meaning that more people are consistently disposing of these bulbs properly rather than putting them in the trash.

Comparison of Telephone and Web Samples Fluorescent Bulb Disposal



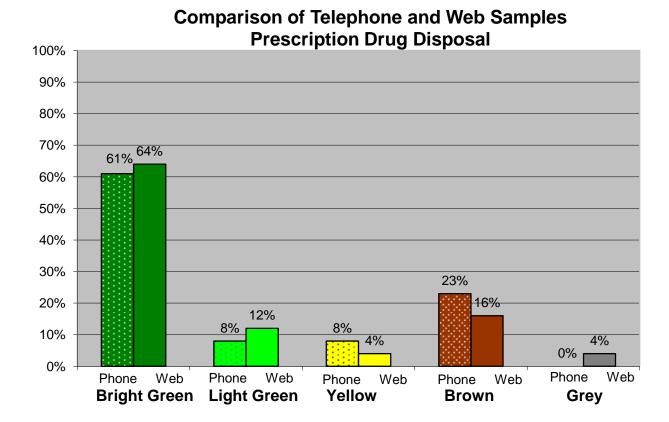
The chart above shows significant differences by a Chi Square test (p < 0.001) for this index item between telephone and web sample respondents. Whereas 45% of telephone respondents are "bright green" only 33% of web respondents are classified as "bright green." Among web respondents 31% are classified as "yellow" compared with only 16% of telephone respondents.

2. Prescription Drug Disposal



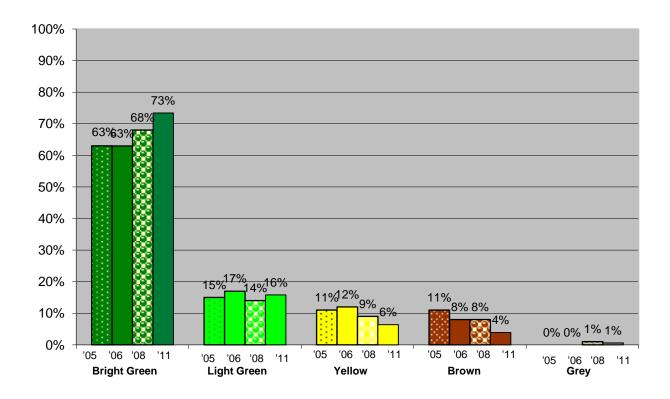
	Prescription Drug Disposal Index						
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent		
Valid	1 Bright Green - always	935	47.1	62.0	62.0		
	2 Light Green - sometimes	139	7.0	9.2	71.2		
	3 Yellow - considering	99	5.0	6.6	77.8		
	4 Brown - not considering	312	15.7	20.7	98.5		
	5 Gray - doesn't know	23	1.1	1.5	100.0		
	Total	1508	76.0	100.0			
Missing	-1	5	.3				
	0	471	23.7				
	Total	476	24.0				
Total		1984	100.0				

Questions about prescription drug disposal have been asked in all four of the EBI surveys. In the 2011 survey, 20% of households report that they do not use prescription drugs or that they always use them up. The remaining 80% of households are classified into the groups shown in the chart above. The 2011 results show a higher percent of "bright green" households and a continuing decrease in households classified as "brown."



The chart above shows significant differences by Chi Square test (p < 0.001) for this index item between telephone and web sample respondents. However, the differences are not very large. Whereas 61% of telephone respondents are "bright green" 64% of web respondents are classified as "bright green." Among web respondents 16% are classified as "brown" compared with 23% of telephone respondents.

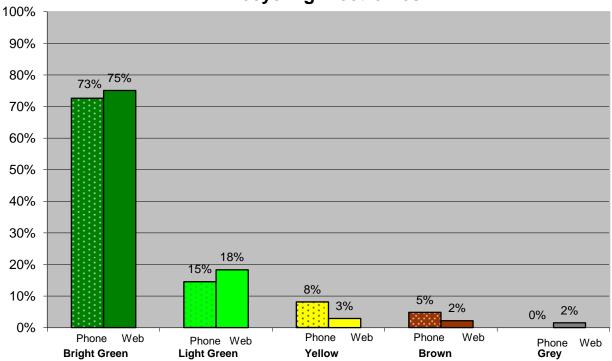
3. Recycling Electronics



	Recycling Electronics Index						
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent		
Valid	1 Bright Green - always	1281	64.5	73.4	73.4		
	2 Light Green - sometimes	275	13.9	15.8	89.2		
	3 Yellow - considering	112	5.6	6.4	95.6		
	4 Brown - not considering	67	3.4	3.9	99.4		
	5 Gray - doesn't know	10	.5	.6	100.0		
	Total	1745	87.9	100.0			
Missing	-1	2	.1				
	0	238	12.0				
	Total	239	12.1				
Total		1984	100.0				

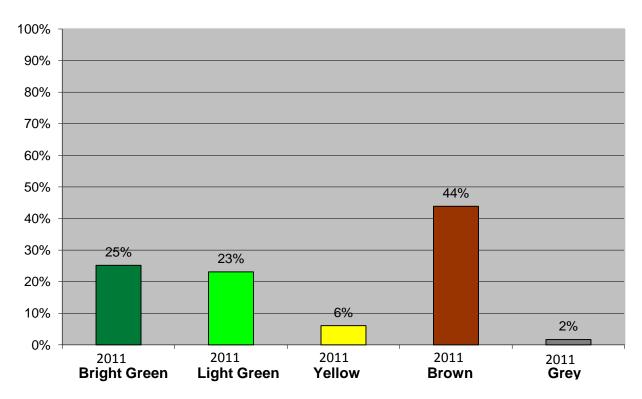
Questions about disposal of electronics have been asked in all four of the EBI surveys. In the 2011 survey, only 6% of households report that they do not have electronics or that they have never thrown any away. The remaining 94% of households are classified into the groups shown in the chart above. The results for 2011 show an improvement over the 2008 results, with an increase of about 5% in households classified as "bright green."

Comparison of Telephone and Web Samples Recycling Electronics



The chart above shows significant differences by Chi Square test (p < 0.001) for this index item between telephone and web sample respondents. However, the differences are not very large. Whereas 73% of telephone respondents are "bright green" 75% of web respondents are classified as "bright green." Among web respondents 18% are classified as "light green" compared with 15% of telephone respondents.

4. Protecting Assets from Climate Change

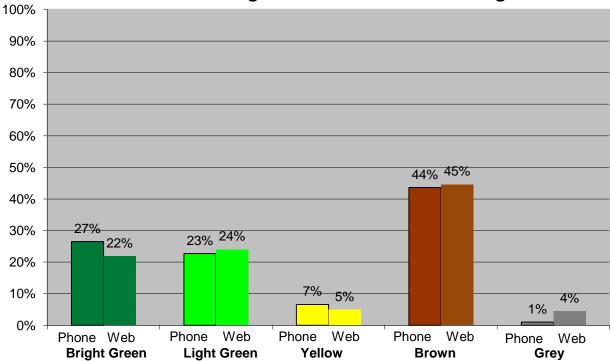


Protecting Assets from Climate Change Index

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Bright Green - always	331	16.7	25.2	25.2
	2 Light Green - sometimes	304	15.3	23.1	48.3
	3 Yellow - considering	80	4.1	6.1	54.4
	4 Brown - not considering	577	29.1	43.9	98.3
	5 Gray - doesn't know	23	1.1	1.7	100.0
	Total	1315	66.3	100.0	
Missing	-1	658	33.2		
	0	11	.5		
	Total	669	33.7		
Total		1984	100.0		

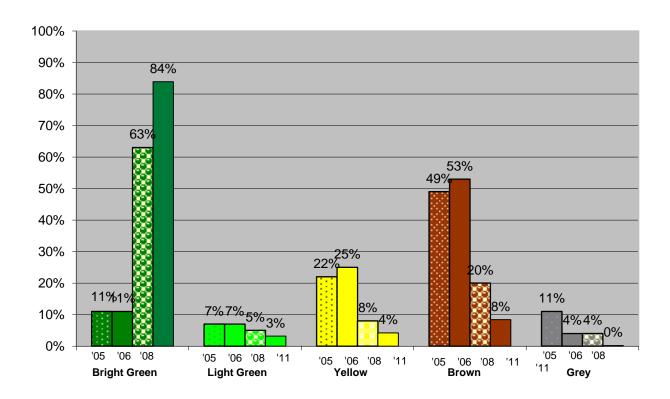
This is a new question added in the 2011 survey. It asked whether households had taken any actions to protect their trees, forest areas, yard, home, or other assets from potential effects of severe weather such as flooding, windstorm damage or summertime drought. The question was asked only of people who said either they or some other person has primary responsibility for yard or garden care (66% of households). Among these households with responsibilities for yards and gardens, the majority indicated they either had done things or were considering steps. However, a significant percent (44%) said they had not done anything and were not considering taking steps.

Comparison of Telephone and Web Samples Protecting Assets from Climate Change



The chart above shows significant differences by Chi Square test (p < 0.001) for this index item between telephone and web sample respondents. However, the differences are not very large. Whereas 27% of telephone respondents are "bright green" 22% of web respondents are classified as "bright green." Among web respondents 45% are classified as "brown" compared with 44% of telephone respondents.

5. Avoiding Chemical Lawn Fertilizer



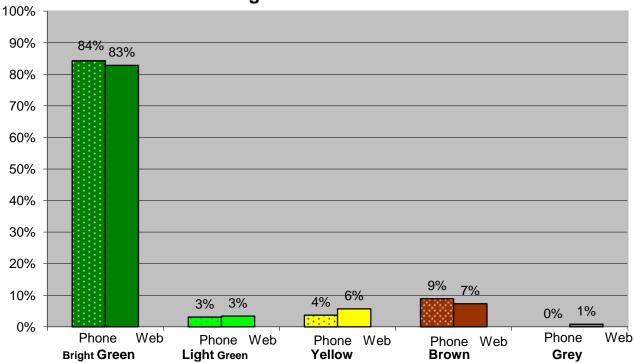
Avoiding Chemical Lawn Fertilizer Index

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Bright Green - always	793	40.0	83.9	83.9
	2 Light Green - sometimes	30	1.5	3.2	87.1
	3 Yellow - considering	40	2.0	4.2	91.4
	4 Brown - not considering	80	4.0	8.4	99.8
	5 Gray - doesn't know	2	.1	.2	100.0
	Total	945	47.6	100.0	
Missing	-1	59	2.9		
	0	981	49.4		
	Total	1039	52.4		
Total		1984	100.0		

Questions about the use of chemical lawn fertilizers have been asked in all four of the EBI surveys. The question was asked only of people who said either they or some other person has primary responsibility for yard or garden care (71% of households). Of these people who have responsibility for yard or garden care, 38% reported that they do not use a fertilizer on their lawn (2011 survey), and 40% reported that they use a fertilizer. These respondents were classified into the groups shown in the chart above. The results for 2011 show an increase in "green" behavior over the 2008 results, with an increase of about 21% in households classified as "bright green."

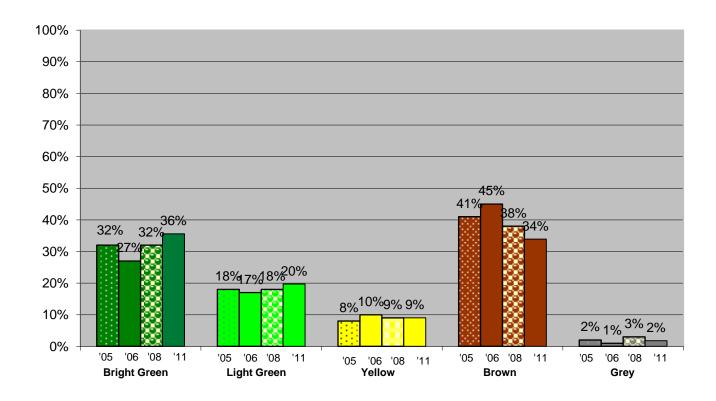
Note: In the 2005 & 2006 surveys people who did not use any fertilizer were asked if they'd considered using organic, slow release fertilizer. The program goal that this measure speaks to is avoiding chemical lawn fertilizer, not the application of organic fertilizers. As a result, the 2005 & 2006 surveys categorized people "Brown" if they did not fertilize and were not considering fertilizing with organic or slow release products. The 2008 and 2011 measures classifies those respondents "Bright Green."

Comparison of Telephone and Web Samples Avoiding Chemical Lawn Fertilizer



The chart above shows NO significant differences by Chi Square test (p = n.s.) for this index item between telephone and web sample respondents.

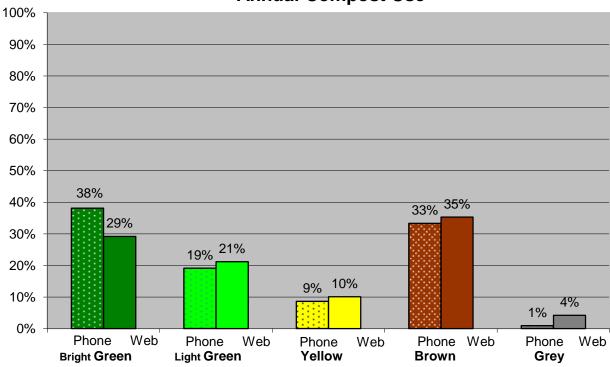
6. Annual Compost Use



	Annual Compost Use							
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent			
Valid	1 Bright Green - always	461	23.3	35.6	35.6			
	2 Light Green - sometimes	255	12.9	19.7	55.2			
	3 Yellow - considering	117	5.9	9.0	64.2			
	4 Brown - not considering	440	22.2	33.9	98.2			
	5 Gray - doesn't know	24	1.2	1.8	100.0			
	Total	1297	65.4	100.0				
Missing	-1	1	.1					
	0	685	34.6					
	Total	687	34.6					
Total		1984	100.0					

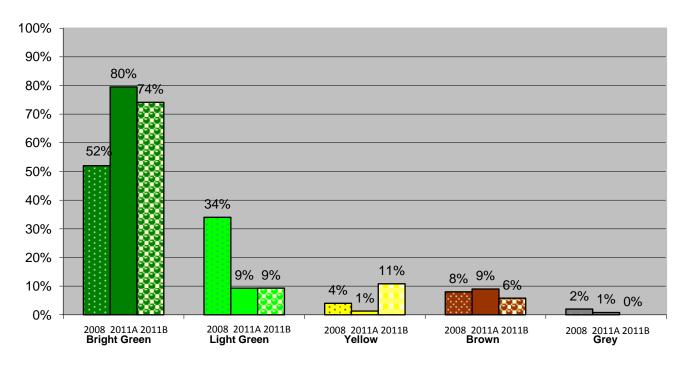
Questions about the use of compost on lawns or gardens have been asked in all four of the EBI surveys. The question was asked only of people who said either they or some other person has primary responsibility for yard or garden care (66% of households). In the 2011 survey, 56% of households reported that they use compost on their lawn or garden, and were classified into the groups shown in the chart above depending on whether they use it annually or less often. The results for 2011 show a slight increase (within the margin of error) in "green" behavior over the 2008 results, with an increase of about 3% in households classified as "bright green" and an increase of 2% in households classified as "light green."

Comparison of Telephone and Web Samples Annual Compost Use



The chart above shows significant differences by Chi Square test (p < 0.001) for this index item between telephone and web sample respondents. While 38% of telephone respondents are "bright green" only 29% of web respondents are classified as "bright green." Among web respondents 4% are classified as "gray" compared with only 1% of telephone respondents.

7. Dog Waste Disposal



Dog Waste Disposal A

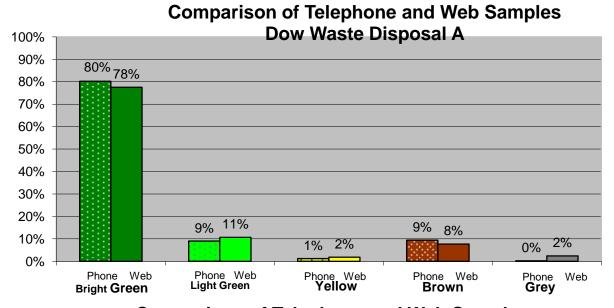
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Bright Green - always	472	23.8	79.5	79.5
	2 Light Green - sometimes	55	2.8	9.3	88.8
	3 Yellow - considering	8	.4	1.3	90.1
	4 Brown - not considering	53	2.7	9.0	99.2
	5 Gray - doesn't know	5	.3	.8	100.0
	Total	594	29.9	100.0	
Missing	-1	3	.1		
	0	1388	69.9		
	Total	1390	70.1		
Total		1984	100.0		

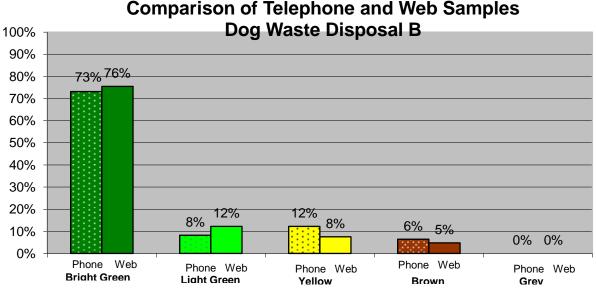
Dog Waste Disposal B

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Bright Green - always	386	19.5	74.1	74.1
	2 Light Green - sometimes	48	2.4	9.3	83.3
	3 Yellow - considering	56	2.8	10.8	94.2
	4 Brown - not considering	30	1.5	5.8	100.0
	Total	521	26.3	100.0	
Missing	-1	0	.0		
	0	1463	73.7		
	Total	1463	73.7		
Total		1984	100.0		

This question was asked in the 2008 survey as well as the 2011 survey. The question was asked only of respondents who said they had a dog (32%). However the 2011 survey included two parts: (A) did they pick up any waste the dog leaves in the yard, and (B) do they ever bag the waste and put it in the trash. About 80% of people with a dog say that they pick up the waste their dog leaves in the yard most or all of the time "bright green" and 74% of these respondents say that they bag it and put it in the trash most or all of the time "bright green."

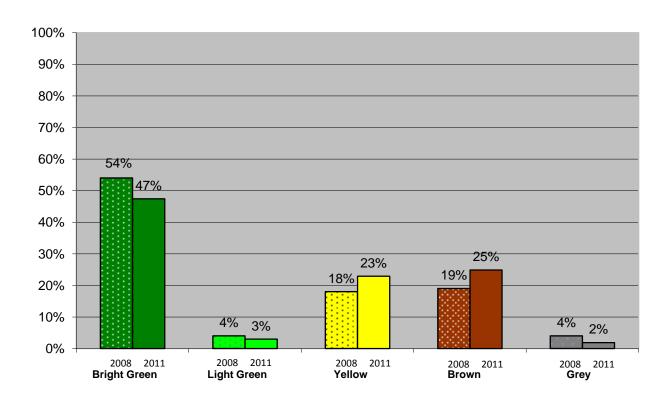
If the results of the two questions are combined into one, and the 80% is multiplied by the 74% we get a combined total of 59% of dog owners who say they both pick up the waste their dog leaves in the yard and also bag it and put it in the trash. This is an improvement of 7 percentage points over the same question asked in the 2008 survey.





The charts above show NO significant differences by Chi Square test (p = n.s.) for these two index items between telephone and web sample respondents.

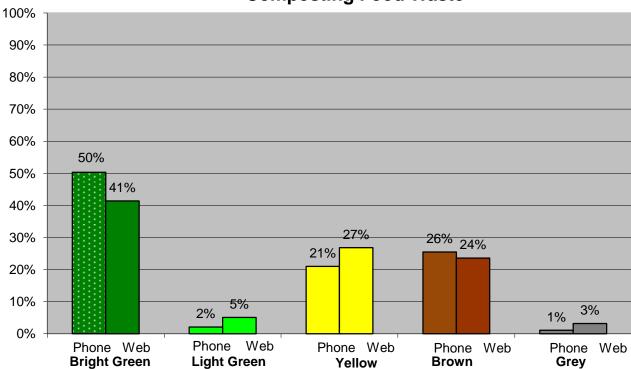
8. Composting Food Waste



Composting Food Waste Index						
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent	
Valid	1 Bright Green - always	859	43.3	47.4	47.4	
	2 Light Green - sometimes	55	2.8	3.0	50.4	
	3 Yellow - considering	415	20.9	22.9	73.3	
	4 Brown - not considering	451	22.7	24.9	98.1	
	5 Gray - doesn't know	34	1.7	1.9	100.0	
	Total	1813	91.4	100.0		
Missing	-1	5	.2			
	0	166	8.4			
	Total	171	8.6			
Total		1984	100.0			

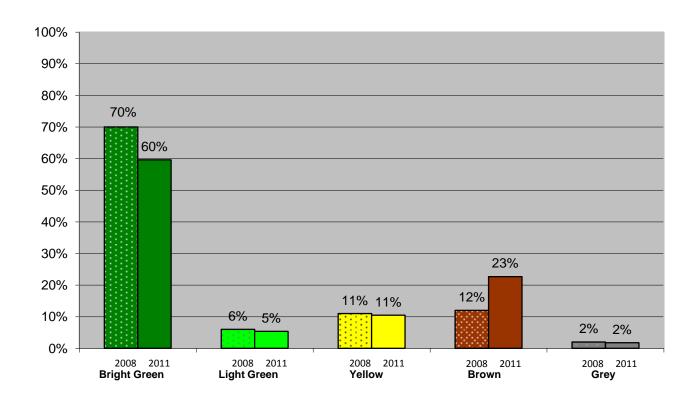
This question was asked in the 2008 survey as well as the 2011 survey. The results show a decline in the percentage of households who were classified as "bright green" with the percentage dropping from 54% in 2008 to only 47% in 2011. A corresponding increase in the percent of "yellow" respondents (from 18% to 23%) and "brown" respondents (from 19% to 25%) indicates that fewer people are composting their food waste or considering doing so.

Comparison of Telephone and Web Samples Composting Food Waste



The chart above shows significant differences by Chi Square test (p < 0.001) for this index item between telephone and web sample respondents. While 50% of telephone respondents are "bright green" 41% of web respondents are classified as "bright green." Among web respondents 27% are classified as "yellow" compared with 21% of telephone respondents.

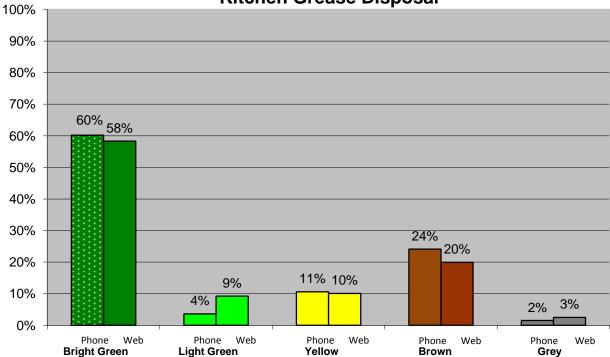
9. Kitchen Grease Disposal



Kitchen Grease Disposal						
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent	
Valid	1 Bright Green - always	951	47.9	59.6	59.6	
	2 Light Green - sometimes	86	4.3	5.4	65.0	
	3 Yellow - considering	167	8.4	10.5	75.5	
	4 Brown - not considering	362	18.3	22.7	98.2	
	5 Gray - doesn't know	29	1.4	1.8	100.0	
	Total	1595	80.4	100.0		
Missing	-1	2	.1			
	0	387	19.5			
	Total	389	19.6			
Total		1984	100.0			

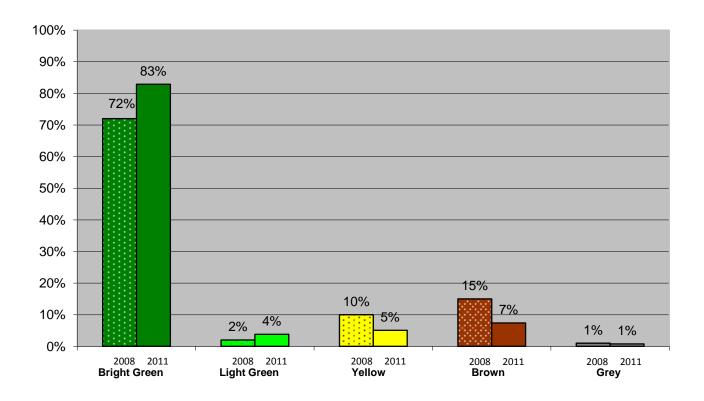
This question was asked in the 2008 survey as well as the 2011 survey. The results show a decline in the percentage of households who were classified as "bright green" with the percentage dropping from 70% in 2008 to 60% in 2011. While there were no significant changes in the percent of "light green" and "yellow" households, the percent of "brown" households almost doubled (from 12% to 23%) indicating that fewer people are properly disposing of their kitchen grease.





The chart above shows significant differences by Chi Square test (p < 0.001) for this index item between telephone and web sample respondents. However, the differences are not very large. Whereas 60% of telephone respondents are "bright green" 58% of web respondents are classified as "bright green." Among web respondents 20% are classified as "brown" compared with 24% of telephone respondents.

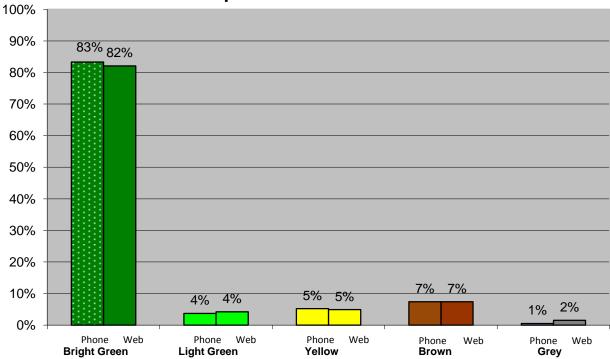
10. Disposal of Hazardous Waste



	Disposal of Hazardous Waste							
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent			
Valid	1 Bright Green - always	1250	63.0	82.9	82.9			
	2 Light Green - sometimes	57	2.9	3.8	86.7			
	3 Yellow - considering	77	3.9	5.1	91.8			
	4 Brown - not considering	111	5.6	7.4	99.2			
	5 Gray - doesn't know	12	.6	.8	100.0			
	Total	1507	76.0	100.0				
Missing	0	477	24.0					
Total		1984	100.0					

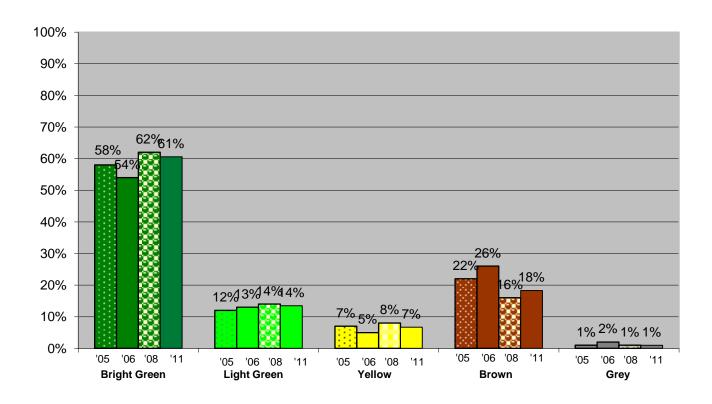
This question (Q47) was asked in the 2008 survey as well as the 2011 survey. Respondents were asked how they generally dispose of products that might be hazardous, such as drain cleaner or insecticides. The results show an increase in the percentage of households who were classified as "bright green" with the percentage increasing from 72% in 2008 to 83% in 2011. The percent of "light green," households, while very small, doubled from 2008. Additionally the percent of "yellow" and "brown" households declined significantly in 2011, indicating that more people are consistently disposing of hazardous waste properly.

Comparison of Telephone and Web Samples Disposal of Hazardous Waste



The chart above shows NO significant differences by Chi Square test (p = n.s.) for this index item between telephone and web sample respondents.

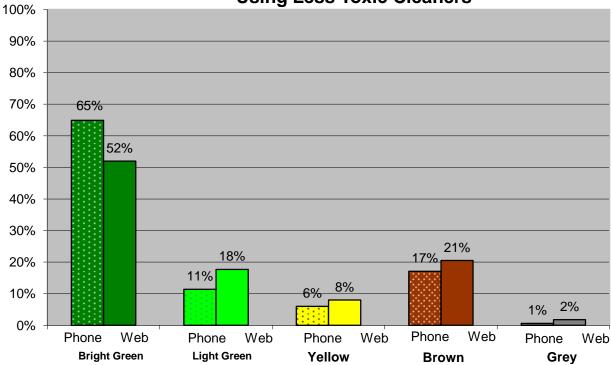
11. Using Less Toxic Cleaners



	Using Less Toxic Cleaners									
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent					
Valid	1 Bright Green - always	1036	52.2	60.6	60.6					
	2 Light Green - sometimes	231	11.6	13.5	74.1					
	3 Yellow - considering	114	5.7	6.7	80.7					
	4 Brown - not considering	313	15.8	18.3	99.0					
	5 Gray - doesn't know	17	.9	1.0	100.0					
	Total	1711	86.2	100.0						
Missing	-1	0	.0							
	0	273	13.8							
	Total	273	13.8							
Total		1984	100.0							

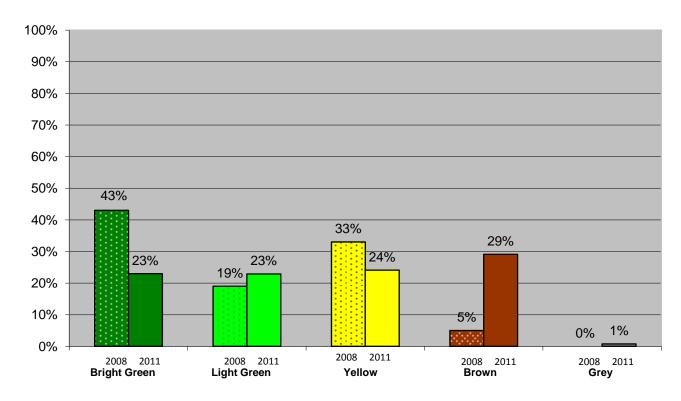
Questions about buying and using household cleaning products that are less toxic have been asked in all four of the EBI surveys. The results across all the years of the survey are remarkably stable, with the 2011 results in-line with the results from previous years.





The chart above shows significant differences by Chi Square test (p < 0.001) for this index item between telephone and web sample respondents. Whereas 65% of telephone respondents are "bright green" only 52% of web respondents are classified as "bright green." Among web respondents 18% are classified as "light green" compared with only 11% of telephone respondents.

12. Green Building Design



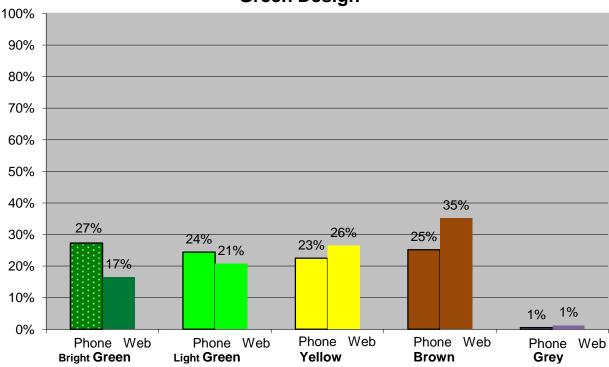
	Green Design									
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent					
Valid	1 Bright Green - always	142	7.2	23.0	23.0					
	2 Light Green - sometimes	141	7.1	22.9	45.9					
	3 Yellow - considering	149	7.5	24.1	70.1					
	4 Brown - not considering	179	9.0	29.1	99.2					
	5 Gray - doesn't know	5	.3	.8	100.0					
	Total	616	31.0	100.0						
Missing	0	1368	69.0							
Total		1984	100.0							

This question was asked in the 2008 survey as well as the 2011 survey. The questions ask whether households have bought a home, built a home, or remodeled a home, and if so, whether green design or construction features were considered in the purchase or the construction or remodel, and if so, whether or not climate change concerns influenced their decisions. Just 26% of respondents had bought, built, or remodeled their homes in the past five years. Of these 14% bought a home; 2% built a home; and 20% remodeled a home. The "bright green" category was assigned to respondents who said that green design or construction features were a consideration in the purchase or remodel of a home because of climate change concerns. The "light green" category was assigned to respondents who said that green design or construction features were a consideration in the purchase or remodel of a home but not due to climate change concerns. The results show a decrease in the percentage of households who were classified as "bright green" with the percentage decreasing from 43% in 2008 to 23% in 2011. There is a significant increase in the percent

of "brown" responses from 5% in 2008 to 29% in 2011. Respondents were asked whether concerns about climate change influenced the decisions they made as part of their home purchase, building, or remodel. One third of respondents agreed that their decisions were influenced by concerns about climate change. This is the first year that concerns about climate change were included in the EBI survey to help understand people's motivation for using or buying green building materials.

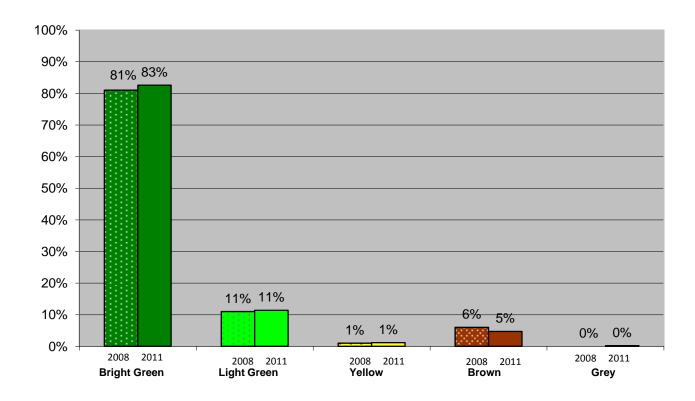
One explanation for the change from the 2008 survey, and the increase in the "brown" category is that there was much more new housing being built in 2008, while in the current market a higher percent of home buyers are buying pre-owned homes. Those who buy pre-owned homes have less opportunity to select green features, may be less educated on the green features that are present, and may be buying primarily based on price and location.





The chart above shows significant differences by Chi Square test (p < 0.01) for this index item between telephone and web sample respondents. While 27% of telephone respondents are "bright green" only 17% of web respondents are classified as "bright green." Among web respondents 35% are classified as "brown" compared with only 25% of telephone respondents.

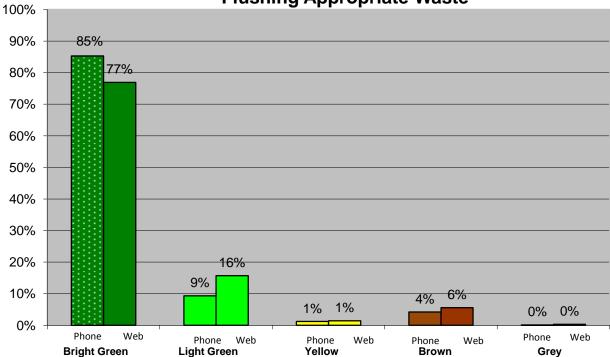
13. Flushing Appropriate Waste



	Flushing Appropriate Waste								
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent				
Valid	1 Bright Green - always	1474	74.3	82.6	82.6				
	2 Light Green - sometimes	203	10.2	11.4	94.0				
	3 Yellow - considering	22	1.1	1.2	95.2				
	4 Brown - not considering	83	4.2	4.7	99.8				
	5 Gray - doesn't know	3	.1	.2	100.0				
	Total	1784	89.9	100.0					
Missing	-1	2	.1						
	0	198	10.0						
	Total	200	10.1						
Total		1984	100.0						

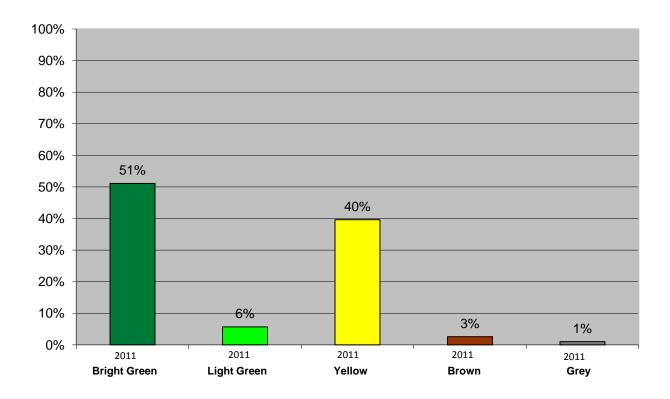
This question was asked in the 2008 survey as well as the 2011 survey. The results show no change in any of the categories of respondents between 2008 and 2011, indicating that the large majority of people consistently flush only human waste and toilet paper down the toilet.





The chart above shows significant differences by Chi Square test (p < 0.001) for this index item between telephone and web sample respondents. Whereas 85% of telephone respondents are "bright green" 77% of web respondents are classified as "bright green." Among web respondents 16% are classified as "light green" compared with 9% of telephone respondents.

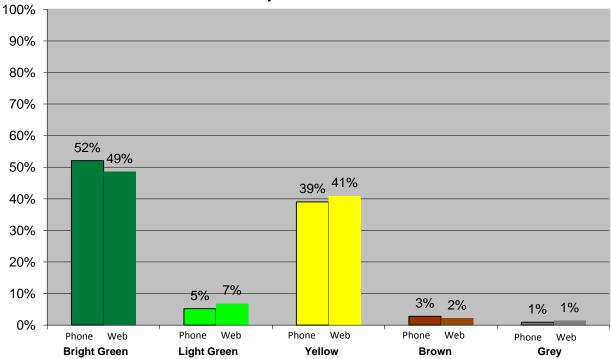
14. Disposal of Latex Paint



	Disposal of Latex Paint Index								
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent				
Valid	1 Bright Green - always	637	32.1	51.1	51.1				
	2 Light Green - sometimes	71	3.6	5.7	56.8				
	3 Yellow - considering	493	24.9	39.6	96.4				
	4 Brown - not considering	33	1.6	2.6	99.0				
	5 Gray - doesn't know	13	.6	1.0	100.0				
	Total	1246	62.8	100.0					
Missing	-1	0	.0						
	0	738	37.2						
	Total	738	37.2						
Total		1984	100.0						

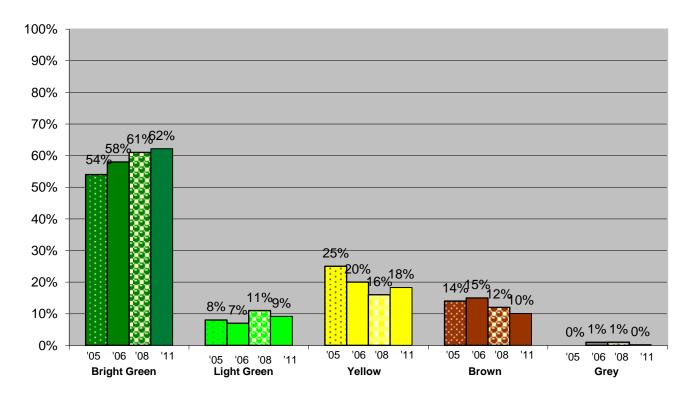
This is a new question added for the 2011 survey. About 80% of households are included in this calculation. The remaining 20% do not use latex paint. Among those who do use latex paint, a clear majority of households (51%) are categorized as "bright green" indicating that they consistently use appropriate methods for disposing of latex paints. A substantial percent (40%) are classified as "yellow" because they report bringing paint to a hazardous waste facility or recycling event which is not correct behavior as latex paint is no longer accepted at these locations.

Comparison of Telephone and Web Samples Disposal of Latex Paint



The chart above shows NO significant differences by Chi Square test (p = n.s.) for this index item between telephone and web sample respondents.

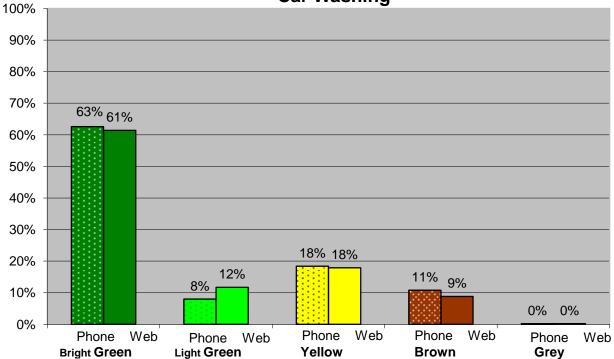
15. Car Washing



	Car Washing									
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent					
Valid	1 Bright Green - always	981	49.4	62.2	62.2					
	2 Light Green - sometimes	145	7.3	9.2	71.3					
	3 Yellow - considering	289	14.6	18.3	89.7					
	4 Brown - not considering	160	8.1	10.1	99.8					
	5 Gray - doesn't know	3	.2	.2	100.0					
	Total	1577	79.5	100.0						
Missing	-1	2	.1							
	0	404	20.4							
	Total	407	20.5							
Total		1984	100.0							

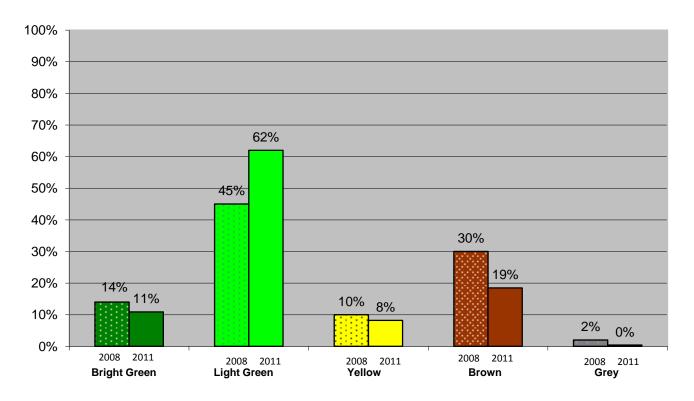
Questions about car washing behavior have been asked in all four of the EBI surveys. The results across all the years of the survey show consistent and steady improvement. The 2011 results are very similar to the results for the 2008 survey. About 6% of respondents said they don't have a vehicle, and about 5% of respondents said they have a vehicle, but don't wash it.





The chart above shows NO significant differences by Chi Square test (p = n.s.) for this index item between telephone and web sample respondents.

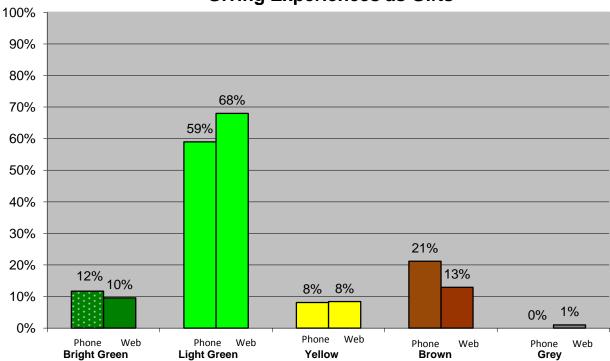
16. Giving Experiences as Gifts



Giving Experiences as Gifts Percent Valid Percent Cumulative Percent Frequency Valid 10.9 1 Bright Green - always 189 9.5 10.9 2 Light Green - sometimes 1073 54.1 62.0 72.9 8.2 81.1 3 Yellow - considering 142 7.1 4 Brown - not considering 320 16.1 18.5 99.6 5 Gray - doesn't know 100.0 100.0 Total 1730 87.2 Missing -1 0 .0 0 254 12.8 Total 254 12.8 1984 100.0 Total

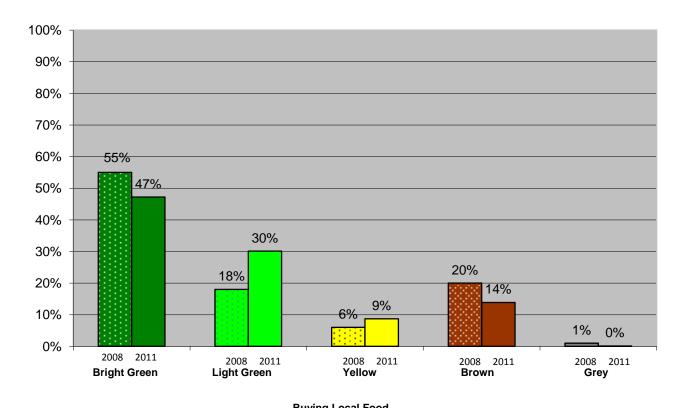
This question was asked in the 2008 survey as well as the 2011 survey. The results for 2011 show a slight decrease in the "bright green" category and a substantial increase in the "light green" category, and a substantial decrease in the "brown" category.

Comparison of Telephone and Web Samples Giving Experiences as Gifts



The chart above shows significant differences by Chi Square test (p < 0.001) for this index item between telephone and web sample respondents. Whereas 59% of telephone respondents are "light green" 68% of web respondents are classified as "light green." Among web respondents 13% are classified as "brown" compared with 21% of telephone respondents.

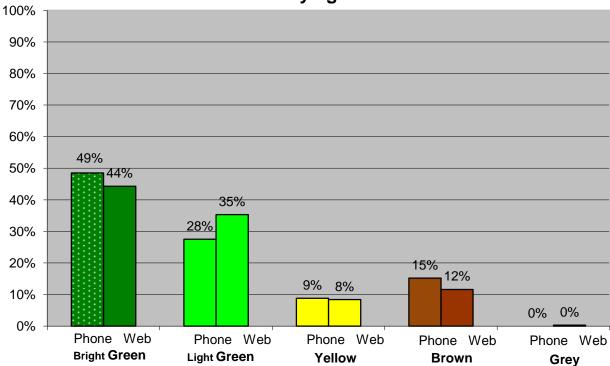
17. Buying Local Food



	Buying Local Food									
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent					
Valid	1 Bright Green - always	822	41.4	47.2	47.2					
	2 Light Green - sometimes	525	26.5	30.1	77.3					
	3 Yellow - considering	151	7.6	8.7	85.9					
	4 Brown - not considering	243	12.3	13.9	99.9					
	5 Gray - doesn't know	2	.1	.1	100.0					
	Total	1744	87.9	100.0						
Missing	0	240	12.1							
Total		1984	100.0							

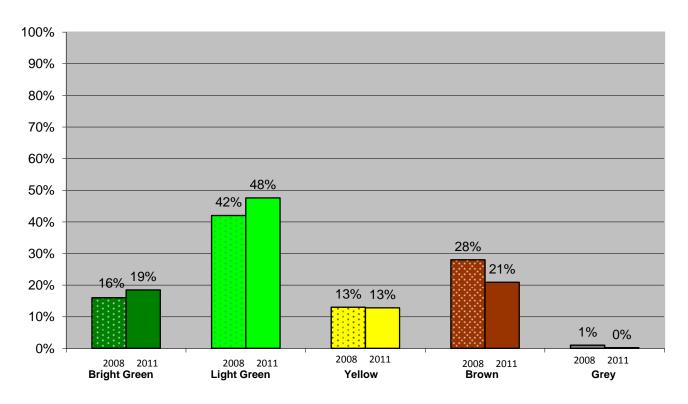
This question, which asks about whether households bought food directly from farms in the Puget Sound region, was asked in the 2008 survey as well as the 2011 survey. The results show a decrease from 55% to 47% in the "bright green" category and an increase from 18% to 30% in the "light green" category. Additionally, there is a decrease in the "brown" category from 20% to 14%. Overall, this suggests that more people are purchasing local food (77% compared to 73% in 2008), though a smaller portion are doing it consistently.

Comparison of Telephone and Web Samples Buying Local Food



The chart above shows significant differences by Chi Square test (p < 0.01) for this index item between telephone and web sample respondents. However, the differences are not very large. Whereas 49% of telephone respondents are "bright green" 44% of web respondents are classified as "bright green." Among web respondents 35% are classified as "light green" compared with 28% of telephone respondents.

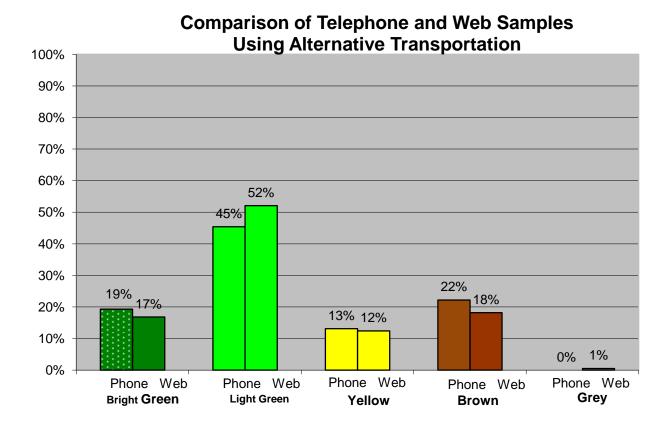
18. Using Alternative Transportation



	Alternative Transportation									
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent					
Valid	1 Bright Green - always	323	16.3	18.5	18.5					
	2 Light Green - sometimes	833	42.0	47.6	66.1					
	3 Yellow - considering	225	11.3	12.8	78.9					
	4 Brown - not considering	366	18.4	20.9	99.8					
	5 Gray - doesn't know	3	.2	.2	100.0					
	Total	1750	88.2	100.0						
Missing	-1	0	.0							
	0	234	11.8							
	Total	234	11.8							
Total		1984	100.0							

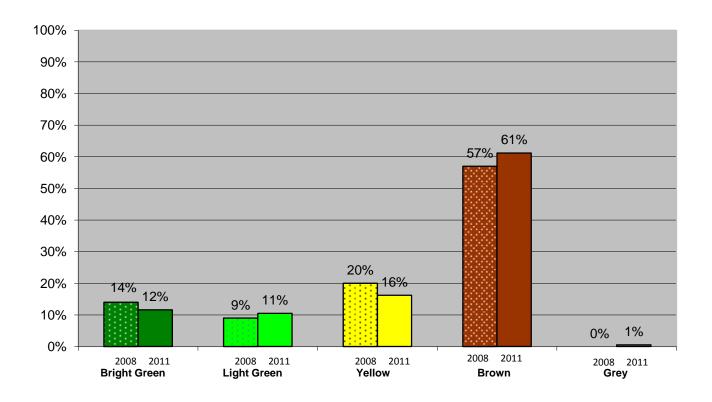
This question, which asks about whether respondents ever walk, bike, or take a bus when they need to go somewhere other than work or school, was asked in the 2008 survey as well as the 2011 survey. The results show an increase from 16% to 19% in the "bright green" category and an increase from 42% to 48% in the "light green" category. Additionally, there is a decrease in the "brown" category from 28% to 21%.

About 65% of respondents say that they work outside the home, go to school outside the home, or do both. Of these, 65% say they usually get to and from work or school in a car or truck by themselves, and 15% say they use public transportation, such as Metro or Sound Transit, and 6% say they use a carpool or vanpool, and 9% say they use a bicycle, motorcycle, or they walk.



The chart above shows significant differences by Chi Square test (p < 0.01) for this index item between telephone and web sample respondents. However, the differences are not very large. Whereas 45% of telephone respondents are "light green" 52% of web respondents are classified as "light green." Among web respondents 18% are classified as "brown" compared with 22% of telephone respondents.

19. Reducing Commute Distance



	Reducing Commute Distance									
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent					
Valid	1 Bright Green - always	132	6.6	11.6	11.6					
	2 Light Green - sometimes	119	6.0	10.5	22.1					
	3 Yellow - considering	184	9.3	16.2	38.3					
	4 Brown - not considering	693	34.9	61.2	99.5					
	5 Gray - doesn't know	6	.3	.5	100.0					
	Total	1133	57.1	100.0						
Missing	-1	1	.1							
	0	850	42.8							
	Total	851	42.9							
Total		1984	100.0							

This question, which asks whether households have moved or changed jobs in the past four years so that they would have a shorter distance to commute to work or school, was asked in the 2008 survey as well as the 2011 survey. The results show no significant changes from the results in the 2008 survey. About 57% of respondents say their commute distance has stayed the same over the past four years; 19% say it has increased; and 22% say their commute distance has decreased. Among those whose commute distance has changed over the past four years, approximately one-third say they have moved or changed jobs in the past four years so they would have a shorter commute to work or school.

10%

0%

Phone Web

Bright Green

1%

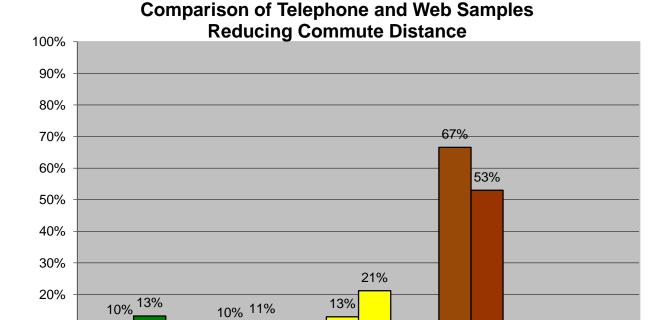
Phone Web

Grey

0%

Phone Web

Brown



The chart above shows significant differences by Chi Square test (p < 0.001) for this index item between telephone and web sample respondents. The biggest differences are in the "yellow" and the "brown" categories. Whereas 67% of telephone respondents are "brown" 53% of web respondents are classified as "brown." Among web respondents 21% are classified as "yellow" compared with 13% of telephone respondents.

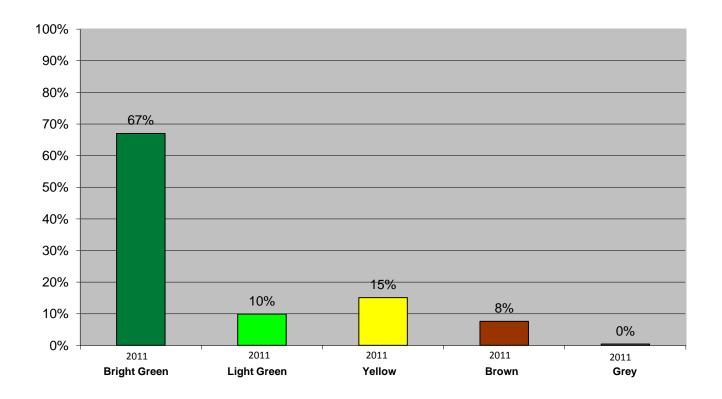
Phone Web

Light Green

Phone Web

Yellow

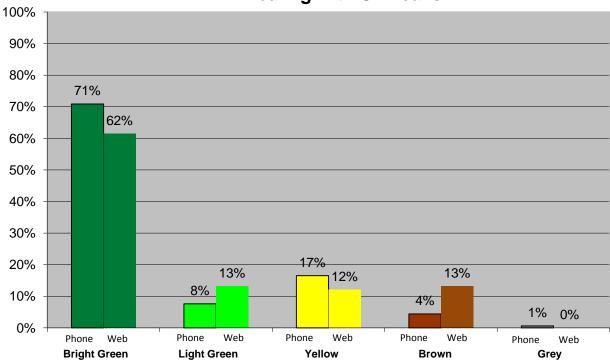
20. Dealing with Oil Leaks



	Dealing with Oil Leaks									
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent					
Valid	1 Bright Green - always	168	8.5	67.0	67.0					
	2 Light Green - sometimes	25	1.2	9.9	76.9					
	3 Yellow - considering	38	1.9	15.1	92.0					
	4 Brown - not considering	19	1.0	7.6	99.6					
	5 Gray - doesn't know	1	.1	.4	100.0					
	Total	250	12.6	100.0						
Missing	0	1734	87.4							
Total		1984	100.0							

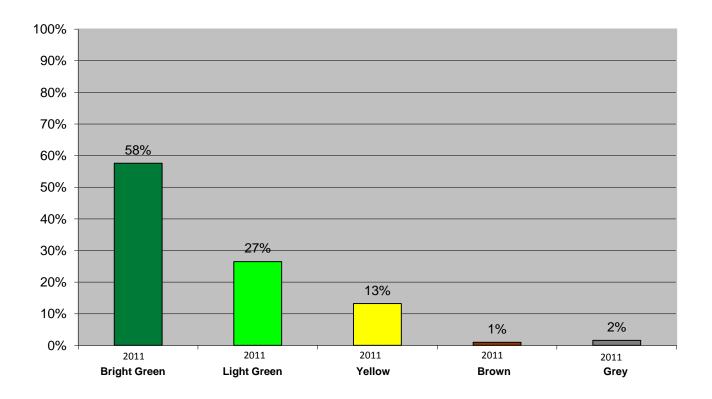
This is a new question added for the 2011 survey. Only 15% of respondents said they had noticed that one of their vehicles was leaking oil or other fluids, and are included in this calculation. The majority of these respondents dealt with the oil leak and are in the "bright green" category (67%) or the "light green" category (10%). About 39% of respondents said they fixed the leak within a week, and another 39% said they fixed it within a month. About 14% said they fixed it within two to three months.

Comparison of Telephone and Web Samples Dealing with Oil Leaks



The chart above shows significant differences by Chi Square test (p < 0.05) for this index item between telephone and web sample respondents. However, the differences are not very large. Whereas 71% of telephone respondents are "bright green" 62% of web respondents are classified as "bright green." Among web respondents 13% are classified as "brown" compared with only 4% of telephone respondents.

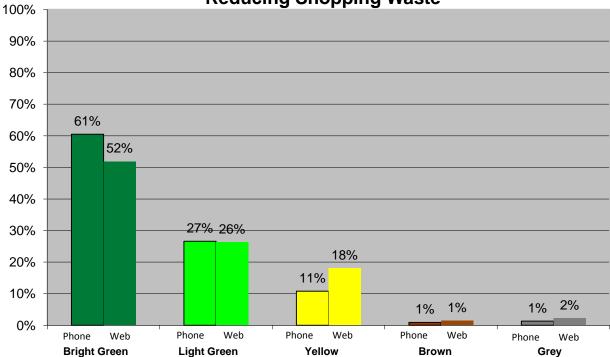
21. Reducing Shopping Waste



	Reducing Shopping Waste								
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent				
Valid	1 Bright Green - always	997	50.3	57.6	57.6				
	2 Light Green - sometimes	459	23.1	26.5	84.1				
	3 Yellow - considering	229	11.5	13.2	97.3				
	4 Brown - not considering	18	.9	1.0	98.4				
	5 Gray - doesn't know	28	1.4	1.6	100.0				
	Total	1731	87.2	100.0					
Missing	-1	2	.1						
	0	251	12.6						
	Total	253	12.8						
Total		1984	100.0						

This is a set of five new questions added for the 2011 survey (Q90-Q94), about things that shoppers can do to reduce the amount of waste that comes from shopping, including: (a) buy things with packaging that can be recycled; (b) buy in bulk or buy items with less packaging; (c) bring reusable shopping bags to the store; (d) recycle your paper and plastic shopping bags; and (e) try to buy products that are less toxic. The majority of respondents did three or more of these things all or most of the time and were categorized as "bright green" (58%). The majority of households (73%) say they go shopping about once or twice a week. About 15% say they go shopping a few times a month, and 11% say they go shopping every day or almost every day.





The chart above shows significant differences by Chi Square test (p < 0.001) for this index item between telephone and web sample respondents. Whereas 61% of telephone respondents are "bright green" 52% of web respondents are classified as "bright green." Among web respondents 18% are classified as "yellow" compared with 11% of telephone respondents.

EBI Categories of Respondents

Question 98 in the survey asked respondents to select their view of themselves when it comes to the environment, and to select one of five statements that best described them. These five statements and the responses for the telephone and web samples are shown in the table below. Since these five statements correspond somewhat to the five environmental behavior index categories so that people can also be categorized as falling into one of these environmental categories:

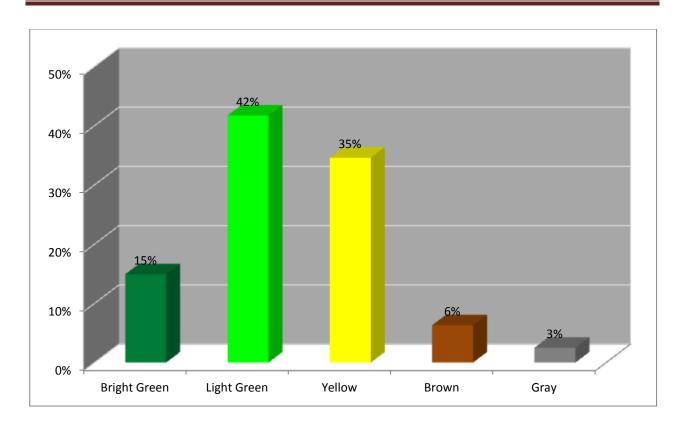
- Bright Green people who try to do all of the things to protect the environment
- Light Green people who try do most of the things to protect the environment
- Yellow people who do some of the things to protect the environment
- **Brown** people who do only a few things to protect the environment
- Gray people who don't go out of their way to protect the environment

As shown in the table below and the chart on the following page, the majority of respondents are classified as "light green" (42%) or "yellow" (35%) because they say they try to do most things or some of the things that they've heard or read about to protect the environment. Almost 15% of respondents say they try to do all of the things they've heard or read about to protect the environment. About 6% say they only do a few things, and almost 3% say they don't go out of their way to do anything special to protect the environment.

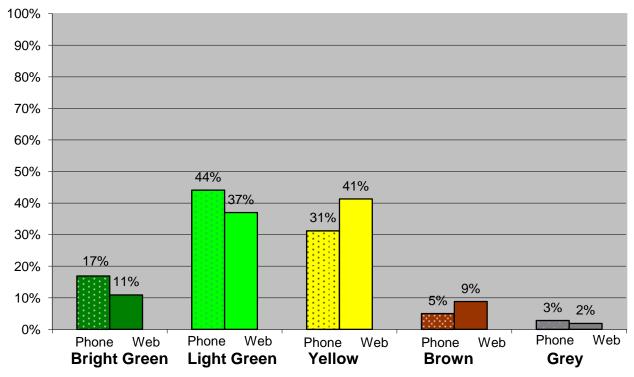
Q98 When it comes to the environment, which ONE of these five statements best describes you . . . * Sample Source Crosstabulation

		Sample	Sample Source		
		Phone	Web	Total	
Q98 When it comes to	I don't go out of my way to do anything special to protect	32	11	43	
the environment, which	the environment	2.8%	1.9%	2.5%	
ONE of these five statements best	I only do a few of the things that I've heard or read about	58	51	109	
describes you	to protect the environment	5.0%	8.8%	6.3%	
,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	I do some of the things	359	239	598	
		31.2%	41.3%	34.6%	
	I try to do most of the things	507	214	721	
		44.1%	37.0%	41.7%	
	I try to do all of the things I've heard about or read about	194	63	257	
	that I should do to protect the environment	16.9%	10.9%	14.9%	
Total		1150	578	1728	
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

We found a statistically significant difference between telephone and web respondents for this question; the results are shown in the chart on the next page. A clear mode effect is evident in the results, with a greater percentage of telephone respondents being classified as "bright green" and "light green" in comparison to web respondents. A greater percentage of web respondents are classified as "yellow" and "brown" in comparison to telephone respondents. While some of these differences may be attributable to differences in sample characteristics, they are also attributable to the kind of mode effects described in the survey research literature, which indicates more "positive" responses in telephone survey modes than in web or mail survey modes.



Compcarison of Telephone and Web Samples Respondent Environmental Position (Q98)



Climate Change Index

To examine the influence of climate change on environmental behaviors we created a climate change index by combing the answers to the following four questions

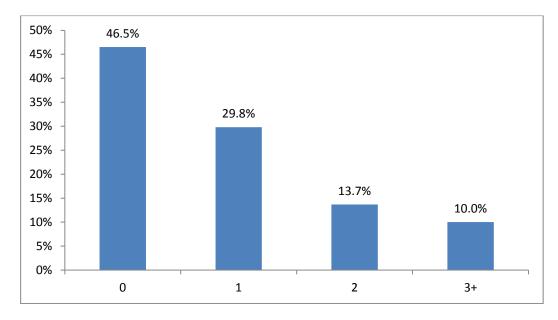
Q21. To what extent have concerns about climate change impacts such as increased flood risk, increased severe weather events, or summertime drought influenced you to take steps to protect your assets?

Q32A. Did concerns about climate change influence your household decisions about vegetation in your gardens or elsewhere on your property?

Q56A. Did concerns about climate change influence the decisions you made as part of your home purchase or building or remodeling project?

Q81A. Did concerns about climate change influence transportation decisions in your household?

The chart below shows the resulting distribution of climate change index scores, which can range from zero to four (there were only 1.8% of respondents with a score of four; and 8.2% with a score of three). The scale is somewhat misleading since not every respondent answered each of these four questions, and thus there is a bias toward a climate change score of zero. However, the index allows us to assess the effect of climate change concerns for the four related environmental behaviors.



The following four tables show the correlation between the climate change index and the four environmental behaviors. In all four tables, the relationship is statistically significant at the p < 0.001 level. In general, people who have the highest climate change index score also are the most likely to score as "bright green" on the four environmental behaviors. People who have the lowest climate change index score are the least likely to score as "bright green" on the four environmental behaviors. These results indicate that for many people, concerns about climate change seem to influence their environmental behaviors.

The relationship between concerns about climate change and the environmental behaviors associated with protecting assets from climate change is seen in the table below. Whereas 51.5% of people with a climate change index score of 3+ are classified as "bright green" only 12.6% of those with a climate change index score of zero and only 23.8% of those with a climate change index score of zero are classified as "brown" Conversely, whereas 60% of those with a climate change index score of zero are classified as "brown" only 14.6% of those with a climate change index score of 3+ are classified as "brown."

Protecting Assets from Climate Change Index * Climate Change Index

		Cross	tab				
			NCLIN	1CHG Clima	ite Change	Index	_
			0 Zero	1 One	2 Two	3 Three+	Total
Q19_Index Protecting	1 Bright Green - always	Count	64	84	81	102	331
Assets from Climate			12.6%	23.8%	31.8%	51.5%	25.2%
Change Index	2 Light Green -	Count	97	90	57	60	304
	sometimes		19.1%	NCLIMCHG Climate Change Index 0 Zero 1 One 2 Two 3 Three+ 64 84 81 102 12.6% 23.8% 31.8% 51.5% 97 90 57 60 19.1% 25.5% 22.4% 30.3% 31 27 16 5 6.1% 7.6% 6.3% 2.5% 305 144 99 29 60.0% 40.8% 38.8% 14.6% 11 8 2 2 2.2% 2.3% .8% 1.0% 508 353 255 198	23.1%		
	3 Yellow - considering	Count	31	27	16	5	79
			6.1%	7.6%	6.3%	% 51.5% 57 60 % 30.3% 16 5 % 2.5% 99 29 % 14.6%	6.0%
	4 Brown - not	Count	305	144	99	29	577
	considering		60.0%	40.8%	38.8%	14.6%	43.9%
	5 Gray - doesn't know	Count	11	8	2	2	23
			2.2%	2.3%	.8%	1.0%	1.8%
Total		Count	508	353	255	198	1314
			100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

The relationship between concerns about climate change and the environmental behaviors associated with annual compost use is seen in the table below. Whereas 52.6% of people with a climate change index score of 3+ are classified as "bright green" only 27.1% of those with a climate change index score of zero and only 36.9% of those with a climate change index score of one are classified as "bright green." Conversely, whereas 48.3% of those with a climate change index score of zero are classified as "brown" only 13.8% of those with a climate change index score of 3+ are classified as "brown."

Annual Compost Use Index * Climate Change Index

		Cross	tab				
			NCLIMCHG Climate Change Index				
			0 Zero	1 One	2 Two	3 Three+	Total
Q30_Index Annual	1 Bright Green - always	Count	135	130	94	103	462
Compost Use Index			27.1%	36.9%	37.2%	52.6%	35.5%
	2 Light Green -	Count	76	62	79	39	256
	sometimes		15.2%	17.6%	31.2%	19.9%	19.7%
	3 Yellow - considering	Count	37	38	21	22	118
			7.4%	10.8%	8.3%	11.2%	9.1%
	4 Brown - not	Count	241	116	56	27	440
	considering		48.3%	33.0%	22.1%	13.8%	33.8%
	5 Gray - doesn't know	Count	10	6	3	5	24
			2.0%	1.7%	1.2%	2.6%	1.8%
Total		Count	499	352	253	196	1300
			100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

A strong relationship exists between concerns about climate change and the environmental behaviors associated with green building design as seen in the table below. Whereas 66.1% of people with a climate change index score of 3+ are classified as "bright green" none of those with a climate change index score of zero and only 8.5% of those with a climate change index score of one are classified as "bright green." Conversely, whereas 48.1% of those with a climate change index score of zero are classified as "brown" only 4.8% of those with a climate change index score of 3+ are classified as "brown."

Green Design Index * Climate Change Index

		Cross	tab				
			NCLIN	1CHG Clima	ite Change	Index	
			0 Zero	1 One	2 Two	3 Three+	Total
Q54_Index Green	1 Bright Green - always	Count	0	12	48	82	142
Design Index			.0%	8.5%	40.3%	66.1%	23.1%
	2 Light Green -	Count	74	48	16	3	141
	sometimes		32.0%	34.0%	13.4%	2.4%	22.9%
	3 Yellow - considering	Count	44	36	35	33	148
			19.0%	25.5%	29.4%	26.6%	24.1%
	4 Brown - not	Count	111	43	19	6	179
	considering		48.1%	30.5%	16.0%	4.8%	29.1%
	5 Gray - doesn't know	Count	2	2	1	0	5
			.9%	1.4%	.8%	.0%	.8%
Total		Count	231	141	119	124	615
			100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

The relationship between concerns about climate change and the environmental behaviors associated with using alternative transportation is not quite as strong. While 22.8% of people with a climate change index score of 3+ are classified as "bright green" only 15.4% of those with a climate change index score of zero and only 15% of those with a climate change index score of two are classified as "bright green." Conversely, whereas 30% of those with a climate change index score of zero are classified as "brown" only 6.1% of those with a climate change index score of 3+ are classified as "brown."

Alternative Transportation Index * Climate Change Index

Crosstab							
			NCLIN	ACHG Clima	ite Change	Index	
			0 Zero	1 One	2 Two	3 Three+	Total
Q74_Index Alternative	1 Bright Green - always	Count	111	128	40	45	324
Transportation Index			15.4%	22.6%	15.0%	22.8%	18.5%
	2 Light Green -	Count	296	277	152	108	833
	sometimes		41.1%	48.9%	57.1%	54.8%	47.6%
	3 Yellow - considering	Count	93	61	39	32	225
			12.9%	10.8%	14.7%	16.2%	12.9%
	4 Brown - not	Count	217	101	35	12	365
	considering		30.1%	17.8%	13.2%	6.1%	20.9%
	5 Gray - doesn't know	Count	3	0	0	0	3
			.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.2%
Total	<u> </u>	Count	720	567	266	197	1750
			100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

COMPARISON OF DEMOGRAPHICS TO CENSUS DATA

We compared the weighted demographic characteristics of the survey respondents with the demographic characteristics of King County adult residents published by the U.S. Census Bureau* to assess how representative the survey respondents are of King County residents. The tables below display the results of these comparisons between the telephone and web samples and the published Census data.

In general, the comparisons suggest that survey respondents differ from the King County adult population in the following ways: In comparison to Census data, survey respondents are more likely to be female; more likely to be 65 and older; less likely to be under 25 years of age; more likely to own their home; have higher levels of education; less likely to be Hispanic; and more likely to be of Caucasian ethnicity. No significant difference was found for employment status, with approximately 70% of King County adult residents being in the labor force. Comparisons for household income can only be approximated since Census data reports median income, whereas the survey used income categories. However, the median income category from the survey falls just above the median income reported by the Census Bureau, and since the latter figure is for 2009 and the survey results are for 2010, we would expect some increase in income levels.

The main finding of the telephone and web sample comparisons is that the telephone sample respondents are more different than the King County adult population than are the web sample respondents. This finding justifies the dual frame sample design used for this study, since the combined telephone and web respondents are more representative of all King County residents than either sample alone.

Respondent Gender

Gender	Telephone Sample	Web Sample	Total	Census
Female	56.1%	51.1%	54.4%	50.2%
Male	43.9%	46.6%	44.8%	49.8%

Respondent Age

Age Category	Telephone Sample	Web Sample	Total	Census
18 to 24	1.0%	3.2%	1.8%	11.1%
25 to 34	5.5%	22.2%	11.0%	21.4%
35 to 44	13.7%	23.8%	17.0%	20.4%
45 to 54	22.6%	22.0%	22.4%	19.8%
55 to 64	24.6%	17.4%	22.3%	13.9%
65+	32.6%	11.3%	25.6%	13.4%

Own or Rent Home

Status	Telephone Sample	Web Sample	Total	Census
Own	81.2%	65.7%	76.0%	60.9%
Rent	18.6%	33.7%	23,6%	39.1%

Respondent Education

Status	Telephone Sample	Web Sample	Total	Census
High School or Less	11.9%	3.8%	9.2%	28.9%
Some College	22.9%	23.0%	22.9%	31.1%
4-Year College	33.8%	35.9%	34.5%	26.6%
Graduate Work	31.4%	37.3%	33.4%	13.3%

Hispanic

Hispanic Status	Telephone Sample	Web Sample	Total	Census
Yes	4.5%	2.1%	3.7%	5.5%
No	94.3%	94.6%	94.4%	94.5%

Respondent Ethnicity

Ethnic Category	Telephone Sample	Web Sample	Total	Census
African American	2.6%	1.4%	2.2%	5.4%
Native American	0.8%	0.2%	0.6%	0.9%
Asian	5.1%	7.7%	6.0%	10.8%
Caucasian	83.6%	85.7%	84.3%	75.7%
Other	7.8%	5.0%	6.9%	7.2%

Employment Status

Employment Status	Telephone Sample	Web Sample	Total	Census
In the Labor Force	65.7%	77.1%	69.5%	70.1%
Not in the Labor Force	34.3%	22.9%	30.5%	29.9%

Household Income

Income Category	Telephone Sample	Web Sample	Total	Census**
Median Income	\$75,000 -	\$75,000 -	\$75,000 -	\$67,246
	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	

^{**}Median income for 2009

http://factfinder.census.gov and http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states

^{*}Source

CONCLUSIONS

A total of 21 environmental behaviors were included in this survey which asked respondents whether they were engaging in each of these behaviors, how often, and if not, whether they were considering it. Responses were used to categorize respondents into one of five groups:

Bright Green = consistently engage in desired behavior

Light Green = sometimes engage in desired behavior

Yellow = do not engage in desired behavior but are considering it

Brown = do not engage in desired behavior and are not considering it

Gray = don't know

Six of these behaviors have been asked in each survey since 2005. Eleven additional behaviors were asked previously in the 2008 survey. Four behaviors are new in the 2011 survey (protecting assets from climate change, disposal of latex paint, dealing with oil leaks, reducing shopping waste).

Increases from prior years in the percent of households engaging in the desired behaviors were observed for seven of the behaviors: fluorescent bulb disposal, prescription drug disposal, recycling electronics, annual compost use, dog waste disposal, disposal of hazardous waste, and using alternative transportation.

Decreases from prior years in the percent of households engaging in the desired behaviors were observed for five of the behaviors: avoiding chemical lawn fertilizer, composting food waste, kitchen grease disposal, green design, and buying local food.

No significant change from prior years in the percent of households engaging in the desired behaviors were observed for five of the behaviors: *using less toxic cleaners, flushing appropriate waste, car washing, giving experiences as gifts, reducing commute distance.*

Survey respondents were asked to choose one of five statements that best describes their approach to the environment. About 6% of respondents said that they ". . . only do a few of the things that I've hear or read about to protect the environment" and 2.5% said that they ". . . don't go out of my way to do anything special to protect the environment." The majority of respondents said that they either "try to do most of the things" (42%) or said

that they "do some of the thing" (35%). Almost 15% of respondents said that they ". . . try to do all of the things I've heard about or read about that I should do to protect the environment." Using the environmental behavior index categories to classify respondents we find that about 15% of respondents are "bright green" about 42% are "light green" about 35% are "yellow" about 6% are "brown" and 3% are "gray."

A comparison of environmental behavior index results for telephone versus web sample respondents indicates that telephone respondents tended to give more positive responses than web respondents on many of the index items, which is evidence of a mode effect. Combining the results of the two samples therefore leads to a more accurate and more representative result than simply relying on one or the other sample. The comparisons of demographic items with census data indicate some differences that could affect the results. For some demographic items and especially the larger subgroups the differences with census data are not very great (i.e., age 25-64, percent males and females, percent not of Hispanic status). But, for other demographic items and many of the smaller subgroups (i.e., ethnic categories) the differences are larger. Adjusting for these differences can be accomplished by post-stratification weighting based on census data.

The comparisons between telephone and web sample respondents found 16 statistically significant differences from the 21 environmental behavior index items. Only five items showed no significant differences (avoiding chemical lawn fertilizer, dog waste disposal, disposal of hazardous waste, latex paint disposal, and car washing). Of the 16 statistically significant differences, telephone respondents were more positive for 13 of the items, and web respondents were more positive for only 3 of the items. This pattern of results suggests the presence of a mode effect, which is consistent with findings from the survey research literature. It can be argued that the inclusion of a web sample in addition to the telephone sample thus produces a more accurate and representative result than either sample alone would have produced.

This report has presented the results of the 21 desired environmental behaviors, and how these results compare with the previous year's surveys. There are several additional survey questions about other issues that were included in the 2011 survey. The results of these additional questions are included in the data report (number 11-011) for this survey. The results for all open-ended questions in the survey are also included in the data report.

APPENDIX A

TELEPHONE QUESTIONNAIRE

King County Environmental Behavior Index Survey

Introduction

BEGIN	Unive their Great	ersity. We have been asked to t experiences and opinions regar	f the household? Would that be you or
	2.	Someone else/available	
	3.	, to t	AY: When would be a good time to call back talk to this person? Can I have his/her first time so that I will know whom to ask for?
CELL	First, 1. 2.	for safety reasons I need to as Yes - Continue	1
CLSAF	quest talk w	tions (that is you are not curren which included driving in a car t all you back at another time." S Yes - Continue	•
CONF	has inte stric ans	been approved by Washington erview may be monitored by my ctly confidential. If I come to ar	nis interview is completely voluntary and a State University. While parts of this y supervisor, your answers will be kept any question you would prefer not to skip over it. The questions will take about
1.		Continue	
2.	Not a	-	

- Q1. This first set of questions is about things you have done or have been thinking about doing, in and around your house. When I say the word YOU this really applies to your whole household. Do you currently use any energy saving light bulbs in your home? These are also known as **compact fluorescent light bulbs and many of them are curly shaped**.
 - 1. Yes
 - 2. No
 - D. Don't Know
 - R. Refused
- Q2. Do you currently use any of the **long fluorescent light tubes** in your home?
 - 1. Yes
 - 2. No
 - D. Don't Know
 - R. Refused

CHECK QUESTION:

IF Q1 OR Q2 = YES THEN CONTINUE TO Q3 ELSE SKIP TO Q6

- Q3. Which ONE of these best describes how you deal with disposing of fluorescent light bulbs? Do you . . .
 - 1. TAKE TO THEM TO A HAZARDOUS WASTE COLLECTION SITE SUCH AS WASTEMOBILE OR HAZARDOUS WASTE COLLECTION FACILITY
 - 2. TAKE THEM TO A SPECIAL RECYCLING SERVICE OR EVENT SUCH AS ECOLIGHTS
 - 3. TAKE THEM BACK TO A STORE
 - 4. PUT THEM IN THE HOUSEHOLD GARBAGE OR TRASH
 - 5. PUT THEM IN WITH THE GLASS RECYCLING
 - 6. SOMEONE ELSE DOES IT AND YOU DON'T KNOW WHAT THEY DO
 - 7. OR, YOU DO SOMETHING ELSE OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY):
 - 8. Doesn't apply- Have never disposed of any → SKIP TO Q5
 Don't Know → SKIP TO Q5
 Refused → SKIPTO Q5
- Q4. Would you say you do that most of the time or some of the time when you have these types of fluorescent light bulbs?
 - Most/all
 - 2. Some

Don't Know

Refused

ASK IF Q3 = 4,5,6,7, DK, RF

- Q5. Have you or anyone in your household talked about taking these types of fluorescent light bulbs to a household hazardous waste collection site, returning them to a store, or trying to recycle them some other way?
 - 1. Yes, thought/talked about/plan to
 - 2. Yes, but don't know where to do that
 - 3. No

Don't Know

Refused

- Q6. Many people have prescription drugs and other medications in their homes that have expired or are no longer wanted. Which ONE of these ways does your household typically dispose of expired or unwanted drugs and medications?
 - 1. PUT IN THE HOUSEHOLD GARBAGE OR TRASH
 - 2. RETURN TO THE PHARMACIST, OR CLINIC OR HOSPITAL, OR A LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY
 - 3. PUT IN THE TOILET OR SINK
 - 4. GIVE TO SOMEONE ELSE WHO WILL USE THEM
 - 5. OR, YOU DO SOMETHING ELSE (PLEASE SPECIFY):_
 - Doesn't apply/never have any/always use them up → SKIP TO Q8
 Don't Know → SKIP TO Q8
 Refused → SKIP TO Q8
- Q7. Would you say you do that most of the time with your unwanted and expired medications, or only some of the time?
 - 1. Most/all
 - 2. Some

Don't Know

Refused

ASK IF Q6 = 3,4,5, DK, RF

- Q8. Have you or anyone else in your household talked about or been considering taking unwanted medicines back to the pharmacy, medical center, or law enforcement agency?
 - 1. Yes
 - 2. No

Don't Know

Refused

- Q9. The next question is about electronics that you no longer want, including computers, computer monitors and television sets. Which ONE of these ways do you use to eventually dispose of these types of electronic devices that you no longer want?
 - 1. TAKE IT TO AN ELECTRONICS STORE OR COLLECTION CENTER
 - 2. TAKE IT TO A GOODWILL STORE
 - 3. TAKE IT TO A COMPUTER REPAIR OR RESALE SHOP
 - 4. TAKE IT TO A SPECIAL RECYCLING SERVICE OR EVENT
 - 5. MAIL OR TAKE IT BACK TO THE MANUFACTURER FOR RECYCLING
 - 6. PUT IT WITH REGULAR RECYCLING PICK UP
 - 7. SELL IT
 - 8. DONATE OR GIVE IT AWAY TO CHARITY, SCHOOL OR FAMILY AND FRIENDS
 - 9. PUT IT IN HOUSEHOLD GARBAGE/TRASH
 - 10. TAKE TO THE TRASH TRANSFER STATION/THE DUMP
 - 11. OR, YOU DO SOMETHING ELSE (PLEASE SPECIFY):_
 - 12. Doesn't apply/ Have never thrown any out/ Don't have such things → SKIP TO Q12 Don't Know → SKIP TO Q12 Refused → SKIP TO Q12
- Q10. Are you now doing this for all or most of your electronics that you no longer want, or just for some of them?
 - 1. All/Most
 - 2. Some

Don't Know

Refused

ASK IF 09 = 9,10,11, DK, RF

- Q11. Some disposal options now available for electronics include taking the item to certain electronics, computer repair or resale shops, taking it to a Goodwill store, shipping it back to the manufacturer, taking it to a public recycling event, giving it away or selling it. Have you or anyone in your household discussed or considered any of these options?
 - 1. Yes, thought/talked about/plan to
 - 2. Yes, but don't know where to do that
 - 3. No

Don't Know

Refused

Q12: These next questions are about the yard space around your home.

	Yes	No	DK
Q13. Do you have a grass lawn?	1	2	
Q14. Do you have a vegetable or flower garden or plant landscaping of any size, not including potted plants?	1	2	
Q15. Do you have any yard space or acreage other than lawn or gardens?	1	2	
Q16. Do you have any wetland, lake, pond, stream or river on, or bordering directly on your property?	1	2	

IF Q13-Q16 ARE ALL NO OR DK OR R THEN SKIP TO Q33

- Q17. Does your household have primary responsibility for yard or garden care or is a landlord, or homeowners association, or some other person responsible for that?
 - 1. I/We have responsibility for some/all
 - 2. Landlord/association does it all
 - 3. Have no yard/garden
 - Some other person is responsible for it Don't Know Refused

IF Q17 = 2 OR 3 OR DK OR R THEN SKIP TO Q33

- Q18. Have you taken any actions to protect your trees, forest areas, yard, home, or other assets from potential effects of severe weather such as flooding, windstorm damage or summertime drought?
 - 1. Yes
 - No → SKIP TO Q22
 Don't Know → SKIP TO Q22
 Refused → SKIP TO Q22
- Q19. Which of the following assets have you taken action to protect?

Α.	Trees and forest areas	Yes	No	DK
В.	Yard	Yes	No	DK
C.	Home	Yes	No	DK
D.	Other Assets	Yes	No	DK

What are the other assets? _____

Q20. What have you done to protect them? ______ OPEN ENDED

- Q21. To what extent have concerns about climate change impacts such as increased flood risk, increased severe weather events, or summertime drought influenced you to take steps to protect your assets? Would you say . . .
 - 1. VERY MUCH
 - 2. SOMEWHAT
 - 3. SLIGHTLY → SKIP TO Q23
 - OR, NOT AT ALL → SKIP TO Q23
 Don't Know → SKIP to Q23
 Refused → SKIP to Q23

Q21A. What steps	have you ta	ken to protect	your assets?
------------------	-------------	----------------	--------------

→ SKIP to Q23

This one only for folks who've done nothing: Q18=2 or DK or R

- Q22. Have you or anyone in your household been talking or thinking about taking actions to protect your trees, forest areas, yard, home, or other assets from potential effects of severe weather such as flooding, windstorm damage or summertime drought?
 - 1. Yes → What kinds of actions have you been considering?
 - 2. No
 - 3. Don't know

I PROPOSE FOR THIS SERIES, BRIGHT GREEN = Q47B=all/most, Q47b=some LIGHT GREEN, Q48b Yes YELLOW; Q48B NO Brown. The question of climate change as a motivation becomes informational only and does not affect the classification structure of the EBI.

- O23. Next, I have some questions about fertilizing. Do you use a fertilizer on your lawn?
 - 1. Yes
 - 2. No \rightarrow SKIP TO Q30
 - Not applicable → SKIP TO Q30 Don't Know → SKIP TO Q30 Refused → SKIP TO Q30

Q24) We are interested in three different types of fertilizer that people typically use. One is chemical or synthetic, which has a fast release of nutrients. Another is labeled "natural organic", or "slow release". And another type of fertilizer is commonly called "weed and feed", which means it has a weed control product in it. Do you typically use . . .

	Yes	NO	DK
Q25) A chemical fertilizer?	1	2	
Q26) A natural organic or slow release (on your lawn)?	1	2	
Q27) Any type of weed and feed (on your lawn)?	1	2	

IF Q26 = YES

Q28) Would you say you use "natural organic" or "slow release" fertilizers most of the time when you fertilize your lawn, or only some of the time?

- 1. All/Most of the time
- 2. Some of the time. Don't Know Refused

→ SKIP TO Q30

IF Q26 = 2 OR DK

Q29) Have you or anyone in your household discussed or considered using lawn fertilizers that are only natural organic or slow release?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

Don't Know

Refused

Q30) What about compost; do you spread or use compost on your lawn or garden?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No \rightarrow SKIP to Q32

Don't Know → SKIP to Q32

Refused → SKIP to Q32

- Q31) Do you tend to do that every year or just in some years?
 - 1. Every year, at least once or more → SKIP to Q32A
 - 2. Just in some years

Don't Know

Refused

Q32) Is anyone in your household, including yourself, talking or thinking about using compost on your lawn or garden at least once a year?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

Don't Know

Refused

Q32A) Did concerns about climate change influence your household's decisions about vegetation in your gardens or elsewhere on your property?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

Don't Know

Refused

Q33) Do you have a dog?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No \rightarrow SKIP to Q39

Don't Know → SKIP to Q39

Refused → SKIP to Q39

Q34) Do you pick up any of the waste your dog leaves in your yard?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No \rightarrow SKIP to Q38

Don't Know → SKIP to Q38

Refused → SKIP to Q38

Q35) Would you say you pick up most of the waste, or some of it?

- 1. Most/All
- 2. Some

Don't Know

Refused

Q36) When you pick up the waste, do you ever bag it and put it in the trash?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No \rightarrow SKIP to Q38

Don't Know → SKIP to Q38

Refused → SKIP to Q38

Q37) Would you say you bag it and put it in the trash most of the time or some of the time?

- 1. Most/All → SKIP TO Q39
- 2. Some → SKIP TO Q39

Don't Know → SKIP TO Q39

Refused → SKIP TO Q39

Q38) Are you or anyone in your household discussing or considering picking up the waste your dog leaves in your yard?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

Don't Know

Refused

Q39) These next questions are specific to practices regarding your kitchen area, as well as several other household areas. First, which ONE of these ways do you dispose of food waste, including waste from food preparation and table scraps? (If more than one, which ONE do you do most?) Do you . . .

- 1. COMPOST FOOD WASTE
- 2. USE YARD WASTE CONTAINERS FOR CURBSIDE COLLECTION
- 3. USE THE GARBAGE DISPOSAL
- 4. FEED TO PET, LIVESTOCK OR BIRDS
- 5. PUT IT IN THE HOUSEHOLD GARBAGE OR TRASH
- 6. TAKE IT TO A TRASH TRANSFER STATION OR DUMP
- 7. SOME OTHER WAY (PLEASE SPECIFY):

Don't Know → SKIP TO Q41

Refused → SKIP TO Q41

Q40) Is this your usual practice, or something you do just some of the time?

- 1. Usual/Always do
- 2. Sometimes do

Don't Know

Refused

44) 6	Yes	NO	DK
Q41) Do you ever put any food waste into your yard waste container for curbside pickup?	1	2	
Q42) In your area, are you allowed to dispose of food waste with your yard waste?	1	2	

ASK IF Q39 = 3,4,5,6,7, DK, RF \rightarrow

Q43) Have you or anyone in your household discussed or considered composting your food wastes or adding them to yard waste for curbside collection, if that option is available?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

Don't Know

Refused

Q44) How do you generally dispose of kitchen grease, including unwanted vegetable oil as well as fat from poultry and meat products? Do you . . .

- 1. PUT IT IN THE HOUSEHOLD GARBAGE OR TRASH
- 2. TAKE IT TO A TRASH TRANSFER STATION OR DUMP
- 3. COMPOST IT
- 4. PUT IT IN THE GARBAGE DISPOSAL IN THE SINK
- 5. FLUSH IT DOWN THE TOILET
- OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY):_
- Don't have any/Use everything up→SKIP TO Q47
 Don't Know → SKIP TO Q46
 Refused → SKIP TO Q46

Q45) Is that what you usually do or do you do that sometimes?

- 1. Always/Usual
- 2. Sometimes

Don't Know

Refused

ASK IF Q44 = 3,4,5,6, DK, RF→

Q46) Have you or anyone in your household considered putting kitchen grease and unwanted vegetable oil into the trash for regular pick-up?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

Don't Know

Refused

Q47) How do you generally dispose of products that might be hazardous, such as drain cleaner or insecticides? Do you . . .

- 1. TAKE THEM TO A HAZARDOUS WASTE COLLECTION SITE SUCH AS A WASTEMOBILE OR HAZ-MAT
- 2. TAKE TO SPECIAL RECYCLING SERVICES OR EVENTS
- 3. USE IT UP, NEVER HAVE ANY LEFTOVER
- 4. GIVE IT AWAY TO SOMEONE WHO WILL USE IT UP
- 5. PUT IN HOUSEHOLD GARBAGE OR TRASH
- 6. TAKE TO A TRASH TRANSFER STATION OR DUMP
- 7. POUR IT DOWN THE DRAIN
- 8. SOME OTHER WAY (PLEASE SPECIFY):_
- Do no ever use either type of product → SKIP TO Q50 Don't Know → SKIP TO Q49 Refused → SKIP TO Q49

Q48) Would you say you do this most of the time with these types of products or some of the time?

- Most/all
- 2. Some

Don't Know

Refused

ASK IF Q47 = 5,6,7,8, DK, RF \rightarrow

Q49) Have you or anyone in your household talked about or considered taking any of these leftover products to a county hazardous waste collection site or to a recycling event?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

Don't Know

Refused

Q50) When you buy household cleaning products do you make a point of choosing those that are said to be less toxic?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No \rightarrow SKIP TO Q52
- Not applicable, don't buy such products → SKIP TO Q53
 Don't Know → SKIP TO Q52
 Refused → SKIP TO Q52

Q51) Would you say you try to do that most of the time when buying cleaning products, or some of the time?

- 1. All of the time/usually
- 2. Some of the time

Don't Know

Refused

→ SKIP TO Q53

Q52) Have you or anyone in your household talked about making an effort to buy and use household cleaning products that are labeled or known to be less toxic?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

Don't Know

Refused

Q53) In the past five years, have you bought a home, built a home, or remodeled your home?

- 1. Yes, bought
- 2. Yes, built
- 3. Yes, remodeled
- 4. No → SKIP TO Q57

Don't Know → SKIP TO Q57

Refused → SKIP TO Q57

Q54) **If yes, bought (Q53=1):** When you did, were green design or construction features a consideration in your purchase?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

Don't Know

Refused

Q55) **If yes, built or remodeled (Q53=2 OR 3):** When you did, were green design or construction features a part of it?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

Don't Know

Refused

Q56) Have you or anyone in your household discussed or considered green design or construction features as part of a home purchase or building or remodeling project?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

Don't Know

Refused

Q56A) Did concerns about climate change influence the decisions you made as part of your home purchase or building or remodeling project?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No Don't Know Refused

	Yes	No	DK
Q57) Besides toilet paper, do you ever throw anything away by flushing it down the toilet?	1	2	
Q58) When you need to throw those kinds of things away, do you ever put them in the trash rather than flushing them?	1	2	
Q59) Have you ever considered throwing them in the trash rather than flushing them?	1	2	

IF Q57 = NO OR DK OR RF THEN SKIP TO Q60

- Q60). People get rid of leftover or unused LATEX paint in a variety of ways. How do you generally dispose of it? Do you . . .
 - 1. TAKE IT TO A HAZARDOUS WASTE COLLECTION SITE SUCH AS A WASTEMOBILE OR HAZARDOUS WASTE FACILITY.
 - 2. TAKE IT TO A SPECIAL RECYCLING SERVICE OR EVENT
 - 3. USE IT UP SO THAT YOU NEVER HAVE ANY LEFTOVER
 - 4. GIVE IT AWAY TO SOMEONE WHO WILL USE IT UP
 - 5. LET IT DRY OUT OR MIX IT WITH KITTY LITTER AND PUT IT IN THE HOUSEHOLD GARBAGE OF TRASH
 - 6. LET IT DRY OUT OR MIX IT WITH KITTY LITTER AND TAKE IT TO A TRANSFER STATION
 - 7. POUR IT DOWN THE DRAIN
 - 8. DO SOMETHING ELSE (please specify)
 - 9. KEEP IT, SO YOU NEVER DISPOSE OF IT
 - 10. OR, YOU DO NOT USE LATEX PAINT Don't Know → SKIP TO Q62 Refused → SKIP TO Q62
- Q61). Would you say you do this most of the time with LATEX paint or just some of the time?
 - Most or all
 - 2. Sometimes Don't Know Refused

ASK IF Q60 = 1,2,6,7,8, DK, RF \rightarrow

Q62) Have you or anyone in your household talked about or considered using up the LATEX paint, giving it away, or drying it out or mixing it with kitty litter and putting it in the household garbage or trash?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

Don't Know

Refused

Q63) The next question asks about washing your primary vehicle. Generally, where do you wash your primary vehicle?

- 1. At home in the driveway or on the street
- 2. Commercial car wash (automatic or attendant hand wash)
- 3. Coin-operated self-serve handwash (do it yourself)
- 4. At home on the lawn, grass or gravel surface
- 5. Don't wash it/have a vehicle, but do not wash
- 6. Other (please specify):
- 7. Doesn't apply/No vehicle → SKIP TO Q67 Don't Know → SKIP TO Q65

Refused → SKIP TO Q65

Q64) Is this your usual practice, or something you do only sometimes?

- 1. Always/Usual
- 2. Sometimes

Don't Know

Refused

ASK IF Q63 = 1,2,5,6,7, DK, RF \rightarrow

Q65) Have you or anyone in your household talked about or considered taking your vehicle to a carwash when it needs washing?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

Don't Know

Refused

Q67) Thinking of the times over the past year when you have selected a gift to give to someone. In the past year, did you ever decide to give an EXPERIENCE, such as tickets to a theater or sports event, or a membership coupon for video rentals rather than giving an object?

- 1. Yes
- No → SKIP TO Q70
 Don't Know → SKIP TO Q70
 Refused → SKIP TO Q70

Q68) Did you give an experience for all or most or only part of your gift giving last year?

- 1. Most/all
- 2. Part

Don't Know

Refused

Q69) Did you give an experience, at least in part, because you wanted to reduce waste such as garbage or wrapping paper, or the clutter of objects that people don't want or need?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

Don't Know

Refused

→ Skip TO Q71

Q70) Have you or anyone in your household talked about or considered giving the gift of an experience?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

Don't Know

Refused

Q71) In the past year, have you bought any food or other farm products directly from farms in the Puget Sound Region? This can include farm products bought at farms, Farmers Markets, roadside stands, U-pick farms, CSAs and other ways.

- 1. Yes
- 2. No → SKIP TO Q73

Don't Know → SKIP TO Q73

Refused → SKIP TO Q73

Q72) When in season, how often have you bought food directly from farms in the Puget Sound Region? Would you say . . .

- 1. DAILY OR ALMOST DAILY
- 2. WEEKLY
- 3. MONTHLY
- 4. ONLY A FEW TIMES DURING THE SEASON, OR
- 5. NOT AT ALL

Don't Know

Refused

→ Skip TO Q74

Q73) Have you or anyone in your household considered or discussed buying food directly from farmers in your area?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

Don't Know

Refused

Q74) When you need to go somewhere other than work or school, do you ever walk, bike or take a bus to get there?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No \rightarrow SKIP TO Q76

Don't Know → SKIP TO Q76

Refused → SKIP TO Q76

Q75) Do you do this most of the time or some of the time?

- 1. Most/all
- 2. Some

Don't Know

Refused

→ Skip TO Q77

Q76) Have you or anyone in your family considered or discussed walking, biking, or taking a bus when you need to go somewhere other than work or school?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No.

Don't Know

Refused

Q77) Do you work outside the home, go to school outside the home, or do both?

- 1. Yes- Work
- 2. Yes- School
- 3. Both work and school
- 4. No → SKIP TO Q81A

Don't Know → SKIP TO 081A

Refused → SKIP TO Q81A

Q78) How do you USUALLY get to and from work or school?

- 1. In a car or truck by yourself
- 2. In a carpool or vanpool
- 3. Using public transportation, such as Metro or Sound Transit
- 4. A bicycle
- 5. Motorcycle
- 6. Walking
- 7. Or Something else (please specify):

Don't Know

Refused

Q79) Compared to four years ago, has your commute distance from home to work increased, decreased or stayed the same?

- 1. Increased
- 2. Decreased
- 3. Stayed the same → SKIP to Q81
- Not Applicable- Don't work or go to school → SKIP to Q81A Don't Know → SKIP to Q81 Refused → SKIP to Q81

Q80) Have you moved or changed jobs in the past four years so that you would have a shorter distance to commute to work or school?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

Don't Know

Refused

Q81) Have you, or has anyone in your household, talked about or considered moving or changing jobs in order to decrease the trip distance?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

Don't Know

Refused

Q81A) Did concerns about climate change influence transportation decisions in your household?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

Don't Know

Refused

Q82). How many vehicles does your household have?

→ If zero skip to Q89

- Q83). In the past two years, have you noticed any of your vehicles leaking oil or other fluids?
 - 1. Yes
 - No → SKIP to Q89
 Don't Know → SKIP TO Q89
 Refused → SKIP TO Q89

Q84). When you noticed your vehicle leaking oil or other fluids, did you fix it?

- 1. Yes → SKIP to Q86
- 2. No
- 3. Don't know

- Q85). What's the main reason that you didn't fix the leak? Would you say it's because . . .
 - 1. IT'S TOO EXPENSIVE
 - 2. IT'S TOO SMALL TO MATTER
 - 3. YOU DIDN'T CARE ABOUT THE LEAK
 - 4. OR, SOME OTHER REASON (please specify) _____

→ SKIP TO Q88

- Q86). Did you have leaks fixed most of the time or only some of the time?
 - 1. Most/All
 - 2. Some
 - 3. Don't know
- Q87). How long did you usually wait before fixing it or getting it fixed?
 - 1. Within a week
 - 2. Within a month, but longer than a week
 - 3. Within 2-3 months
 - 4. Within 4-6 months
 - 5. Longer than 6 months after I noticed it
 - 6. Don't know

→ Skip to Q89

- Q88). Have you or anyone in your household talked about or thought about fixing oil and fluid leaks immediately when they happen?
 - 1. Yes
 - 2. No
 - 3. Don't know
- Q89). How often do you buy groceries for your household? Would you say . . .
 - 1. Every day or almost every day
 - 2. About once or twice a week
 - 3. A few times a month
 - 4. Less than once a month
 - 5. Rarely or never Don't Know
 - Refused

When you buy groceries for your household do you do any of the following to reduce how much waste comes from your shopping:

Q90. Buy things with packaging that can be recycled		Yes	No	DK
Q91. Buy in bulk or buy items with less packaging	Yes	No	DK	
Q92. Bring reusable shopping bags to the store	Yes	No	DK	
Q93. Recycle your paper and plastic shopping bags	Yes	No	DK	
Q94. Try to buy products that are less toxic	Yes	No	DK	

Q95). If no to all items in Q90-Q94 ask, – Have you or anyone in your household talked about or thought about recycling, reusing or reducing more of the packaging associated with your grocery buying?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

Q96). **If yes to any of Q90-Q93 ask:** Would you say you try to reduce the waste from your shopping all of the time or just some of the time?

- 1. All/Most
- 2. Some
- 3. Don't know

→ RANDOMIZE ORDER OF RESPONSES FOR NEXT QUESTION

Q98) When it comes to the environment, which ONE of these five statements best describes you . . .

- 1. I DON'T GO OUT OF MY WAY TO DO ANYTHING SPECIAL TO PROTECT THE ENVIRONMENT
- 2. I ONLY DO A FEW OF THE THINGS THAT I'VE HEARD OR READ ABOUT TO PROTECT THE ENVIRONMENT
- 3. I DO SOME OF THE THINGS
- 4. I TRY TO DO MOST OF THE THINGS
- 5. I TRY TO DO ALL OF THE THINGS I'VE HEARD ABOUT OR READ ABOUT THAT I SHOULD DO TO PROTECT THE ENVIRONMENT Don't Know Refused

The next questions are about your use of parks, trails, and other open space in King County.

Q99). Thinking about all of last year, how often would you say you visited or made use of parks, trails, and other open space? Would you say . . .

- 6. DAILY OR ALMOST DAILY
- 7. WEEKLY
- 8. MONTHLY
- 9. ONLY A FEW TIMES DURING THE YEAR, OR
- 10. NOT AT ALL

Q100). Thinking about all of last year, about how often did you use trails, such as the Burke-Gilman trail, the Sammamish River Trail, or the Green River Trail, for commuting or recreation? Would you say . . .

- 1. DAILY OR ALMOST DAILY
- 2. WEEKLY
- 3. MONTHLY
- 4. ONLY A FEW TIMES DURING THE YEAR, OR
- 5. NOT AT ALL

Q101). Thinking about all the kinds of outdoor recreation activities there are, which ONE of these would you say is your favorite kind of outdoor recreation? Would you say it is . . .

- 1. ACTIVE TEAM SPORTS
- 2. PICNICKING, FAMILY GATHERINGS AND OUTINGS
- 3. BIKE RIDING
- 4. HIKING, WALKING, OR RUNNING
- 5. FISHING
- 6. SWIMMING IN PUBLIC POOLS
- 7. BOATING, OR OTHER WATER ACTIVITIES
- 8. FORAGING FOR PLANTS, OR SHELLFISH GATHERING
- 9. SPECIAL EVENTS INCLUDING CONCERTS, MOVIES, TOURNAMENTS AND RACES
- 10. SOMETHING ELSE ______
 Don't Know
 Refused

Q102). To what extent do nominal park entrance fees affect your use of parks? Would you say that such fees \dots

- DON'T REALLY AFFECT YOUR USE OF PARKS AT ALL
- 2. OR, MAKE IT LESS LIKELY THAT YOU WILL VISIT SUCH PARKS WITH FEES
- 3. Don't use parks Don't Know Refused

Q103) Finally, I just have a few questions to help us group your answers with other	s. Are
you currently	

- 1. MARRIED
- 2. NOT MARRIED
- 3. OR A MEMBER OF AN UNMARRIED COUPLE Refused

Q104) Do you live in a...

- 1. SINGLE-FAMILY HOUSE
- 2. DUPLEX OR TRIPLEX
- 3. CONDO
- 4. APARTMENT
- 5. OR MOBILE HOME

Don't Know

Refused

Q105) Do you own or rent?

- 1. Own
- 2. Rent

Don't Know

Refused

Q106).	Including yourself, what is the total number of adults, 18 years and older, living in
	your household?
Q107)	How many children less than 18 years old live in your household?
Q108)	How many children 6 years old or younger live in your household?
Q109)	How many household pets do you have?

→ IF ZERO SKIP TO Q111

Q110) How many of your household pets are indoor only, how many are outdoor only, and how many spend time both indoors and outdoors?

- A. Number of Indoor only pets _____
- B. Number of Outdoor only pets ____
- C. Number of both Indoor and outdoor pets

Q111). What is the highest grade that you completed in school?

- 1 None, or grades 1 through 8
- 2 High school incomplete, grades 9 through 11
- 3 High school graduate, grade 12 or GED
- 4 Business, technical, or vocational school AFTER high school
- 5 Some college, but no degree
- 6 Associate (2-year) college degree
- 7 College graduate (4-year), BS, BA, or other
- 8 Post graduate training or professional school
- 9 Masters degree
- 10 Doctorate degree
- 11 Not Sure
- Q112). What is your zip code? _____
- O113). In what year were you born?
- Q114). "For Survey purposes I need to ask are you male or female?"
 - 1. Male
 - 2. Female

Q115).I am going to read several income categories. Please tell me which income category best describes your household income for 2010, before taxes and other deductions. Please stop me when I reach the correct income category.

- 1. A. LESS THAN \$25,000
- 2. B. BETWEEN \$25,000 AND \$50,000
- 3. C. BETWEEN \$50,000 AND \$75,000
- 4. D. BETWEEN \$75,000 AND \$100,000
- 5. E. BETWEEN \$100,000 AND \$125,000
- 6. F. BETWEEN \$125,000 AND \$150,000
- 7. G. BETWEEN \$150,000 AND \$200,000, OR
- 8. H. OVER \$200,000
- D. Don't know
- R. Refuse

Q116). What is your current employment status?

- 1. Employed Full time, part time, seasonal, self
- 2. Unemployed
- 3. Homemaker or Student
- 4. Disabled, not working
- 5. Retired
- 6. Other (specify)
- 7. Semi-retired (volunteered)
- D. Don't know
- R. Refuse

C	1	1	7). Are	vou (of His	panic,	Latino,	or	Spanish	oriain?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

Q118). How would you describe your race or ethnic origin?

- 1. WHITE or CAUCASION
- 2. BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN
- 3. AMERICAN INDIAN OR ALASKA NATIVE
- 4. ASIAN INDIAN
- 5. CHINESE
- 6. FILIPINO
- 7. JAPANESE
- 8. KOREAN
- 9. VIETNAMESE
- 10. OTHER ASIAN (example, Hmong, Laotian, Thai, Pakistani, Cambodian)
- 11. NATIVE HAWAIIAN
- 12. GUAMANIAN OR CHAMORRO
- 13. SAMOAN
- 14. OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER

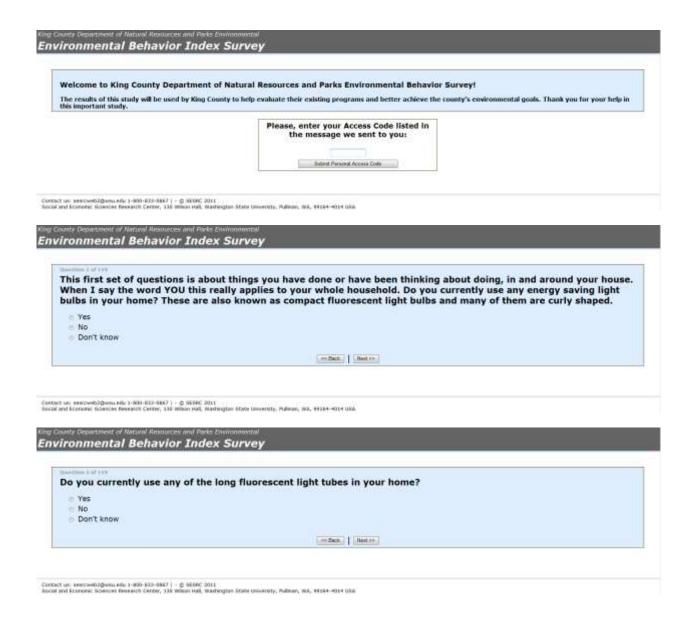
ich city in King County do you live?	
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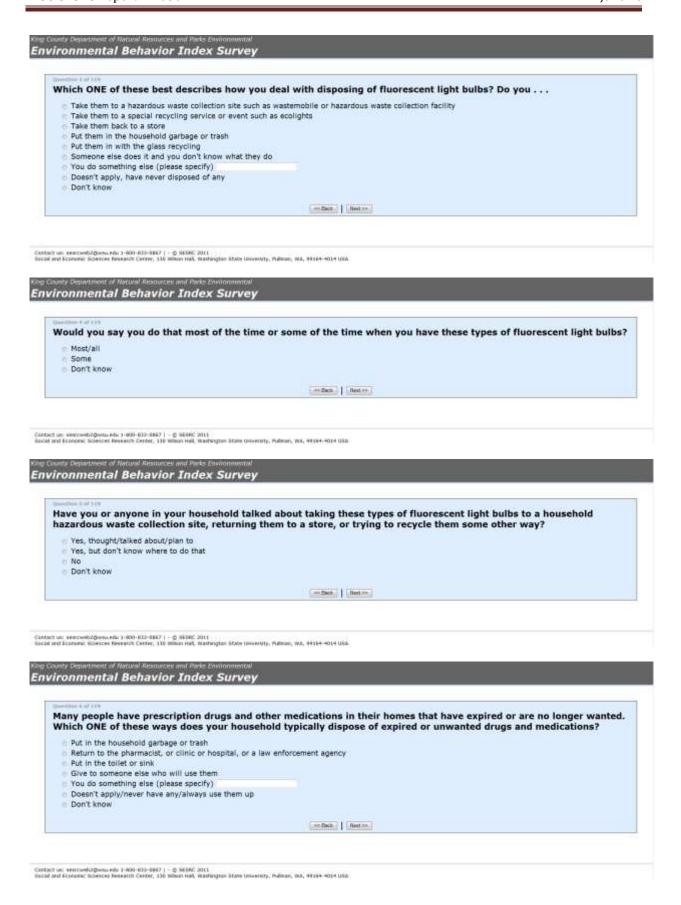
Closing

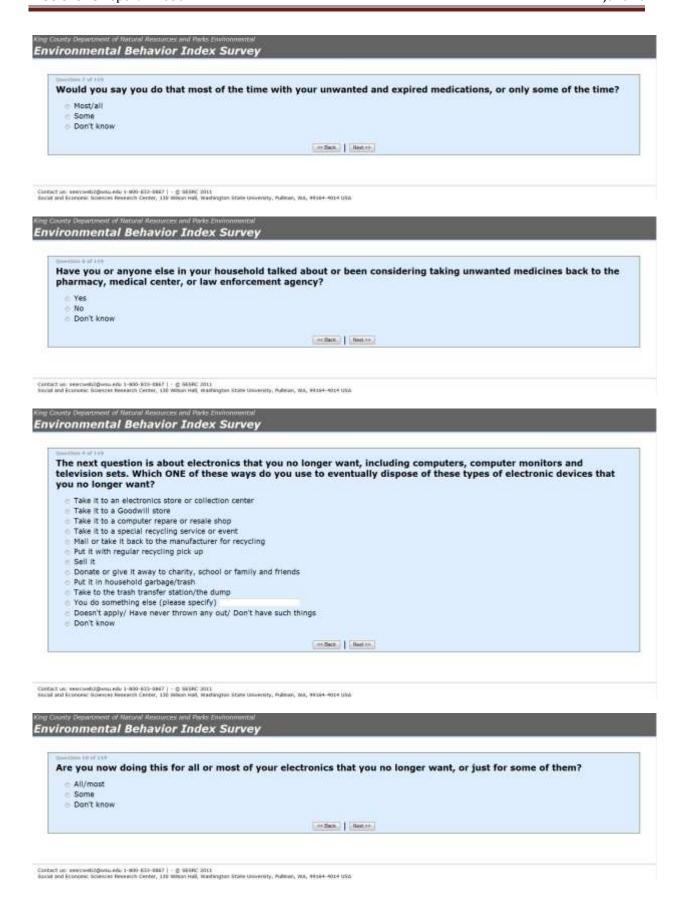
That completes the survey. Your help is greatly appreciated. Thank you very much for taking the time to participate in this survey and share your opinions about these issues. If there's anything else you'd like to tell me about the issue covered in this survey, I can note them now.

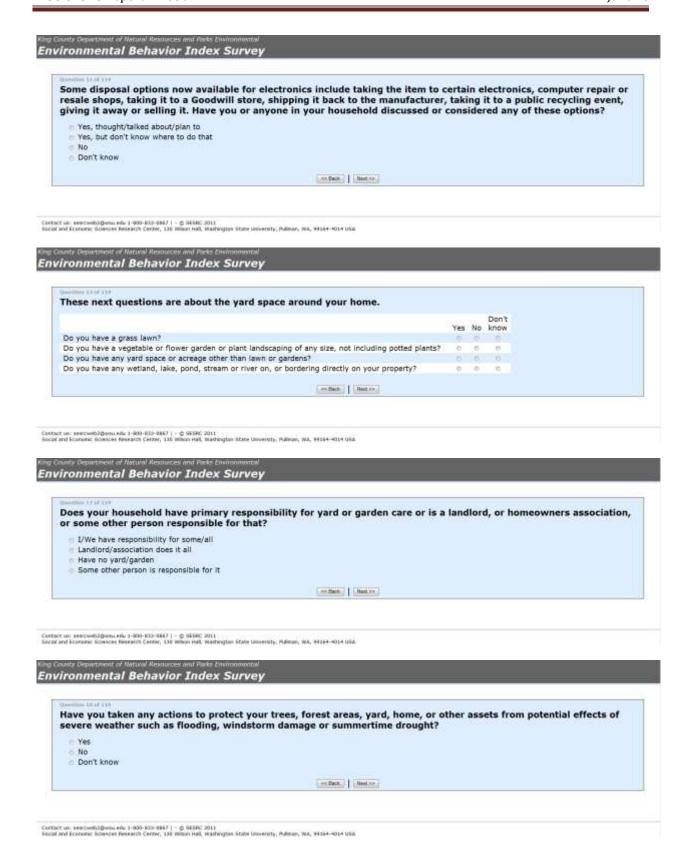
APPENDIX B

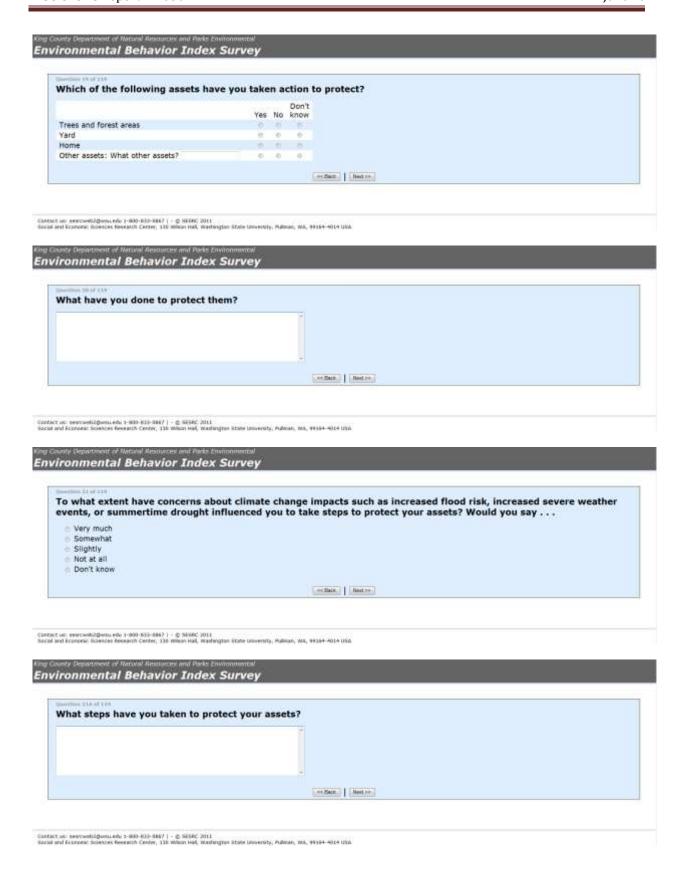
INTERNET QUESTIONNAIRE

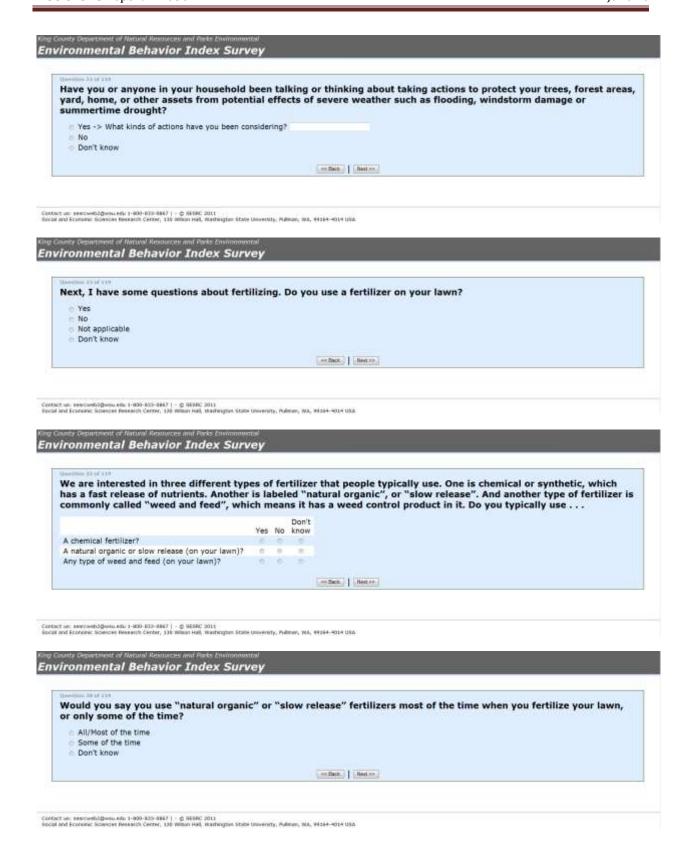


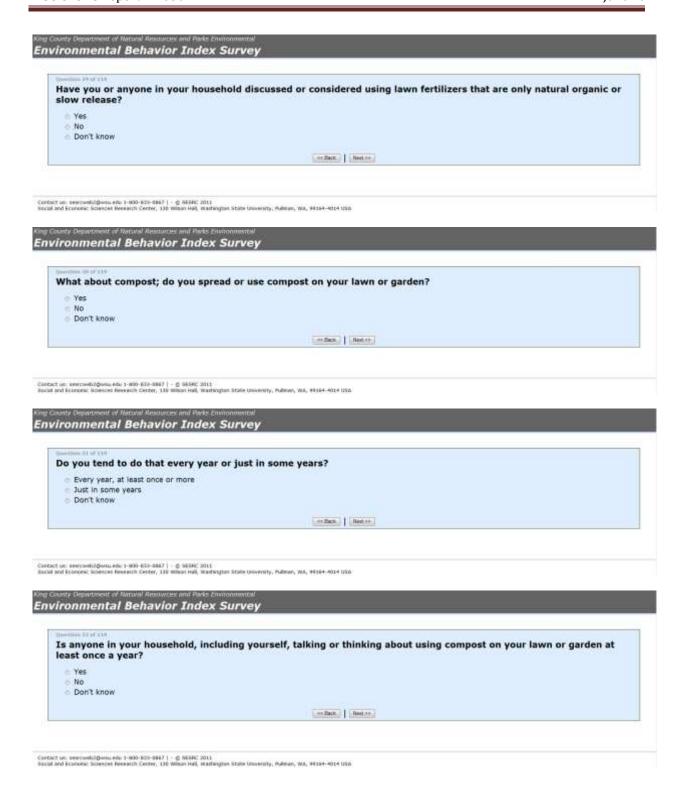


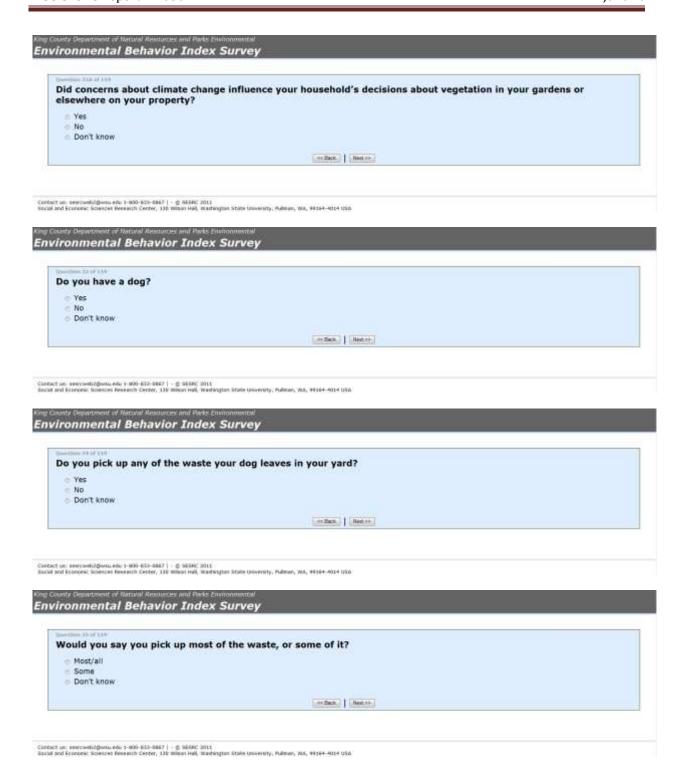


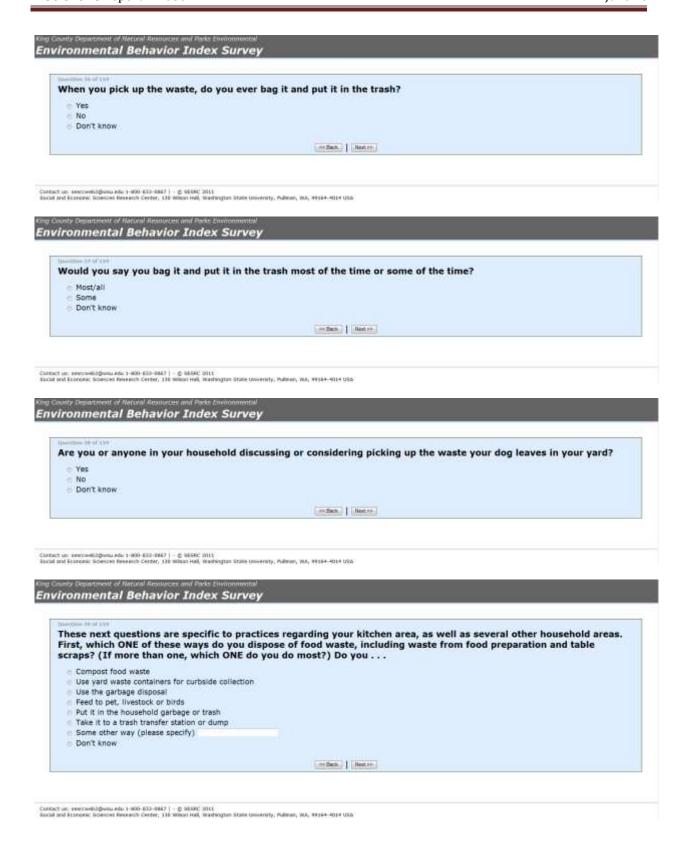


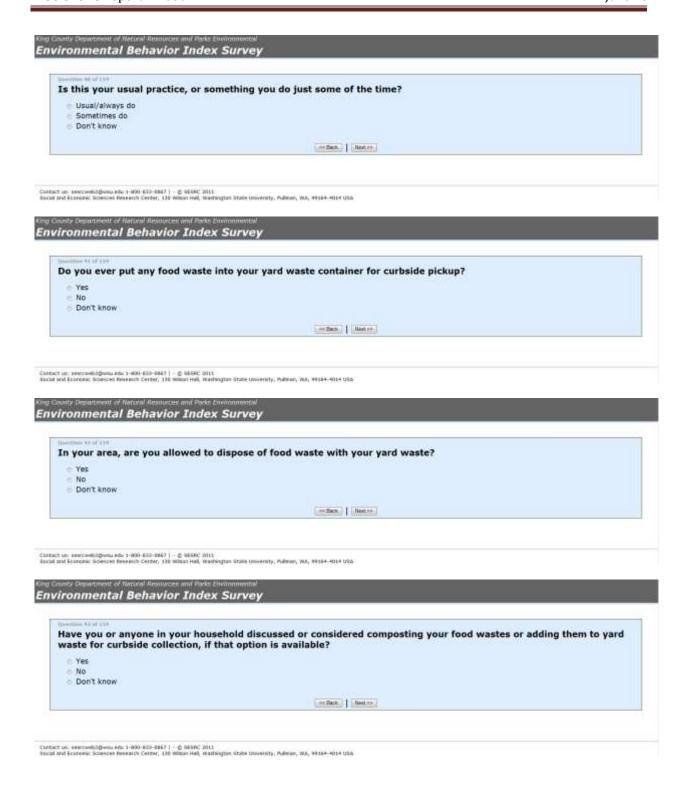


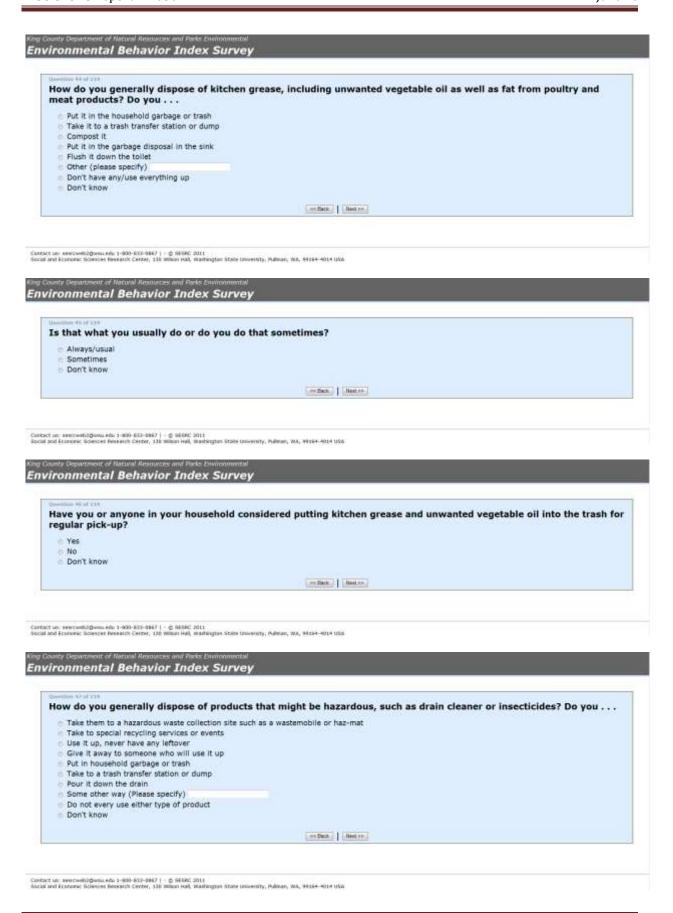


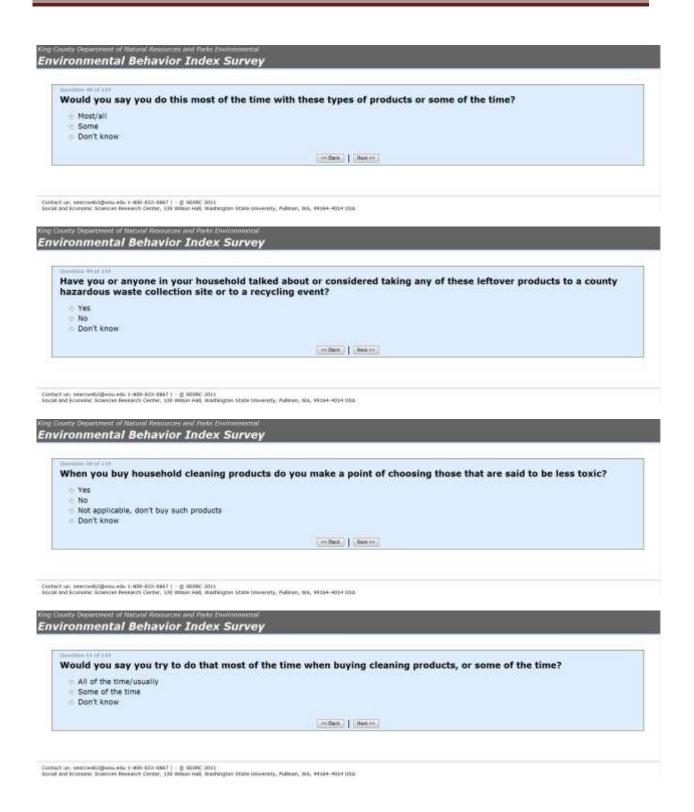


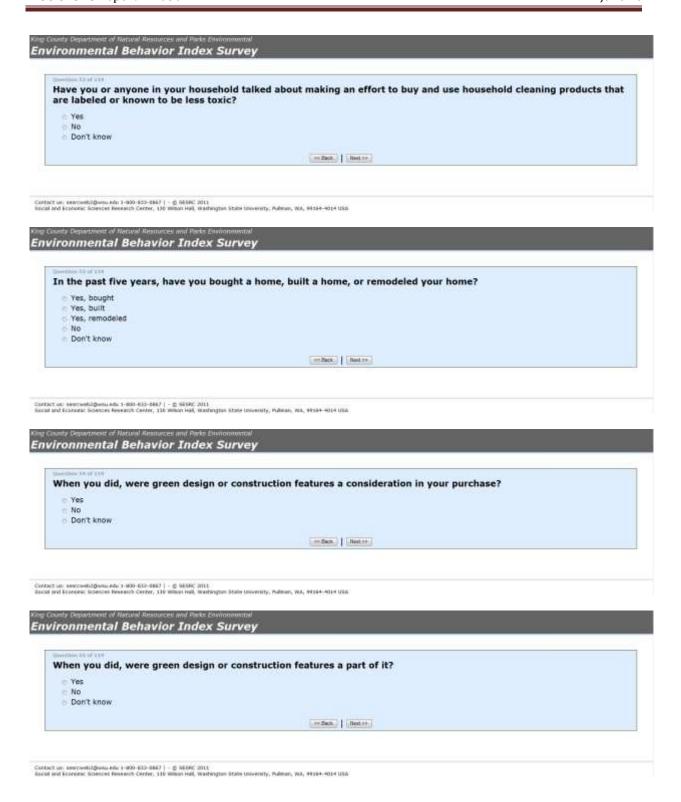


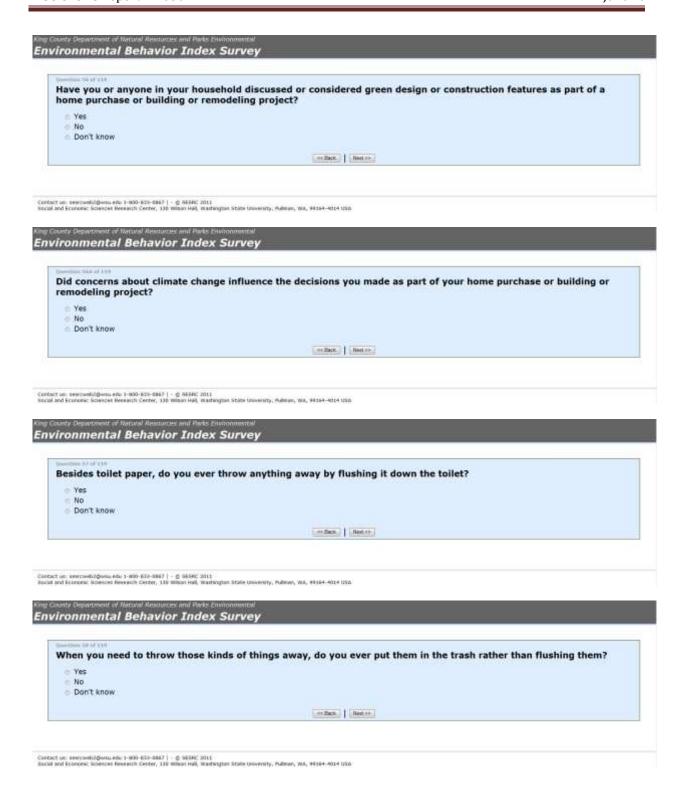


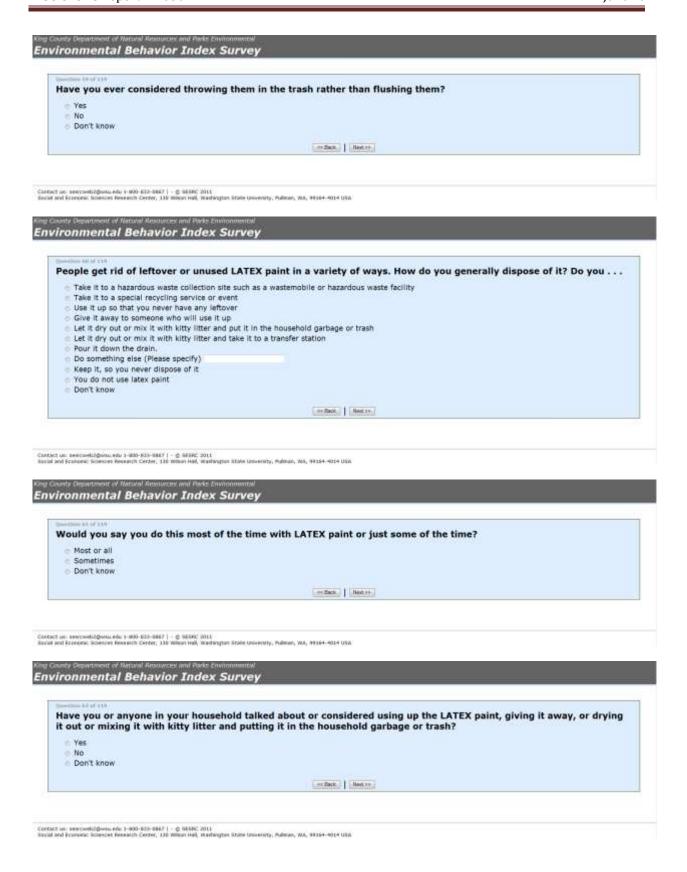


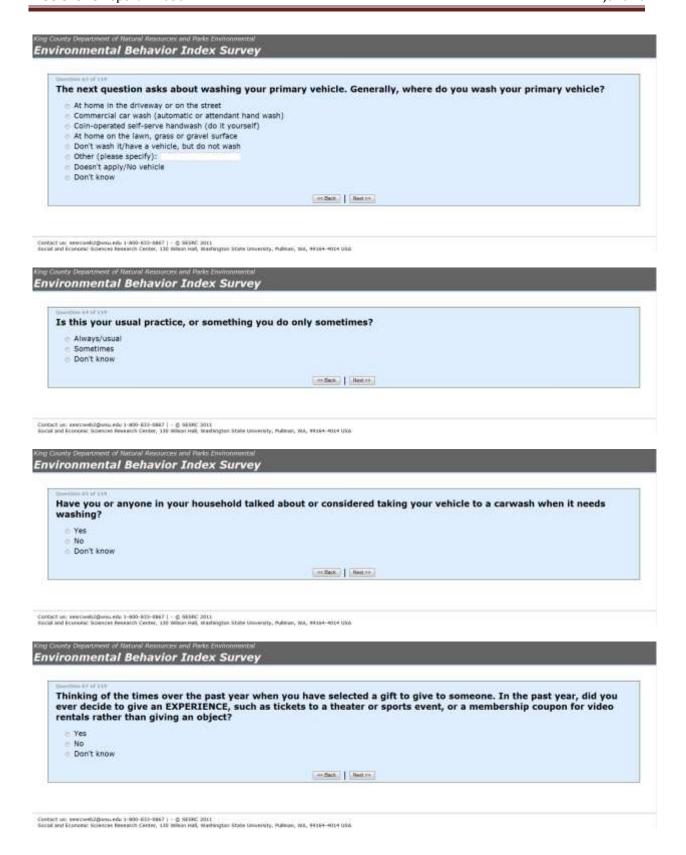


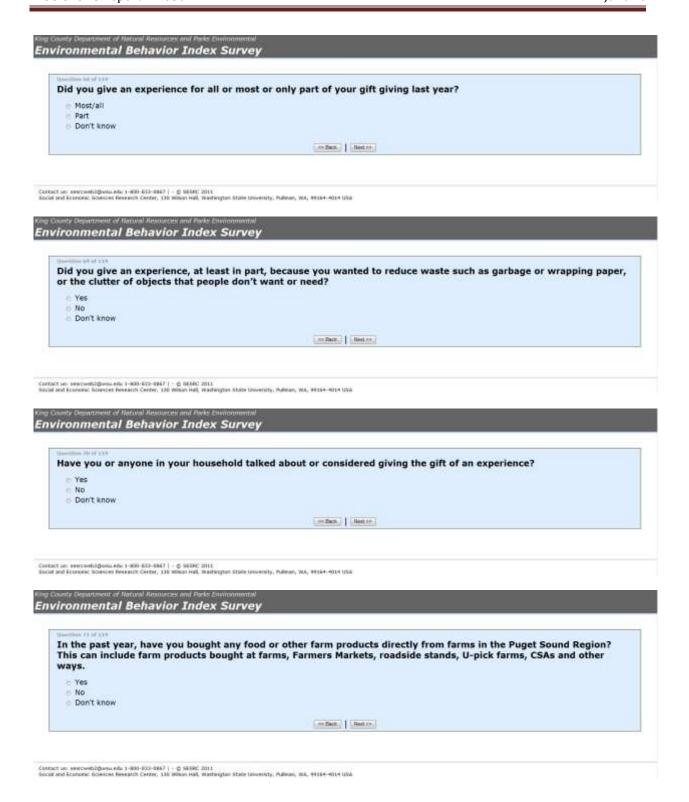


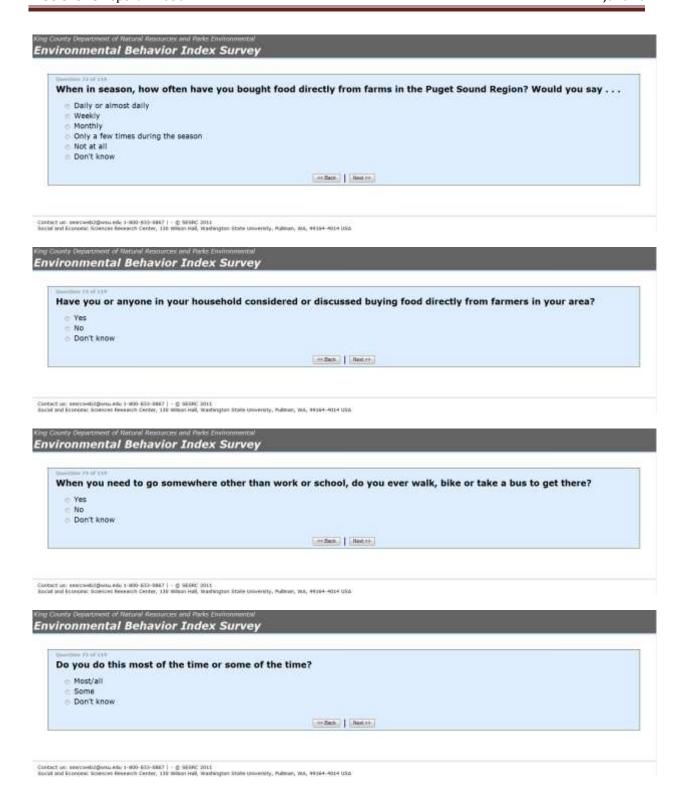


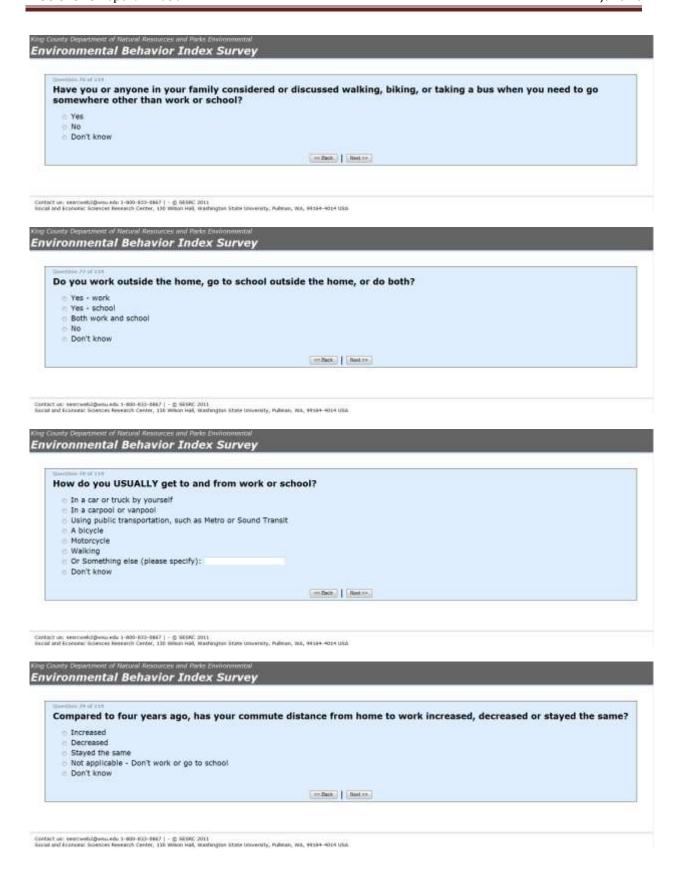


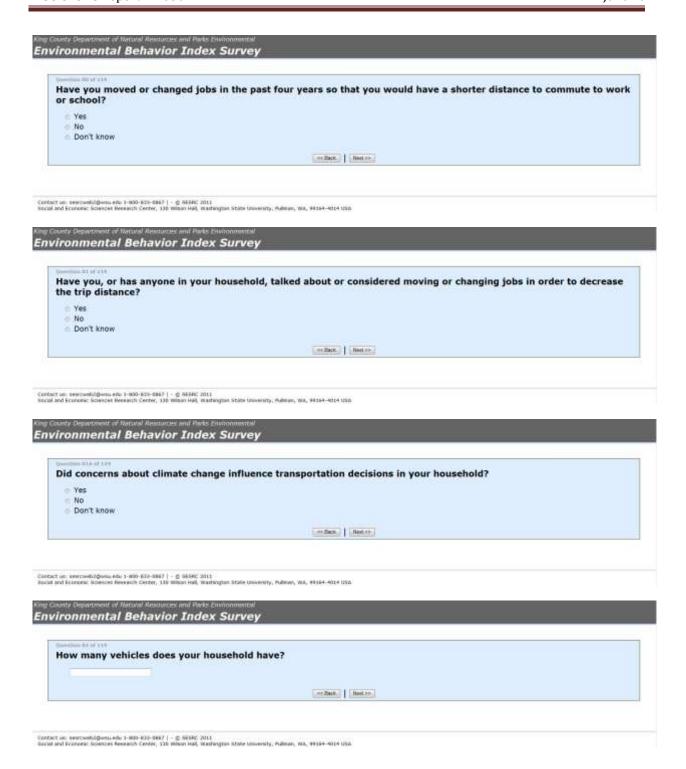


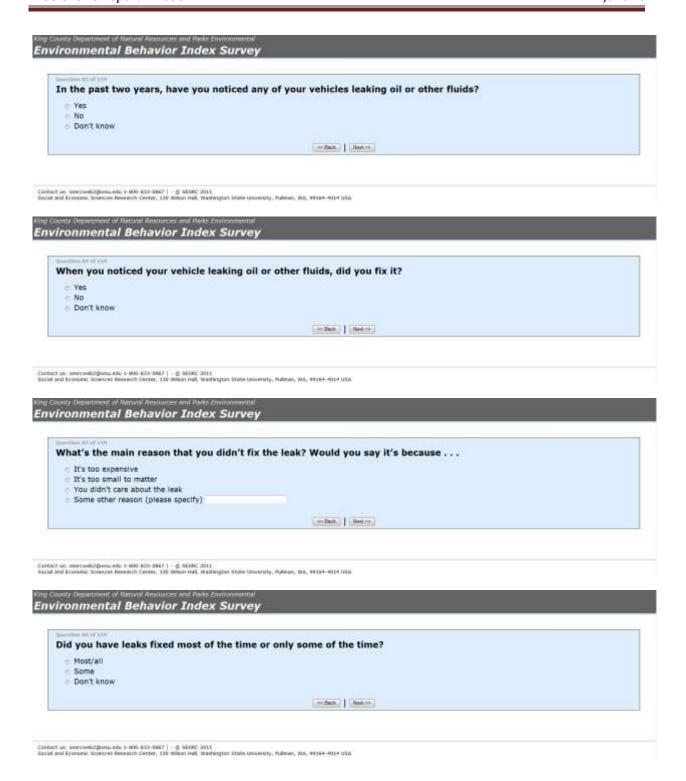


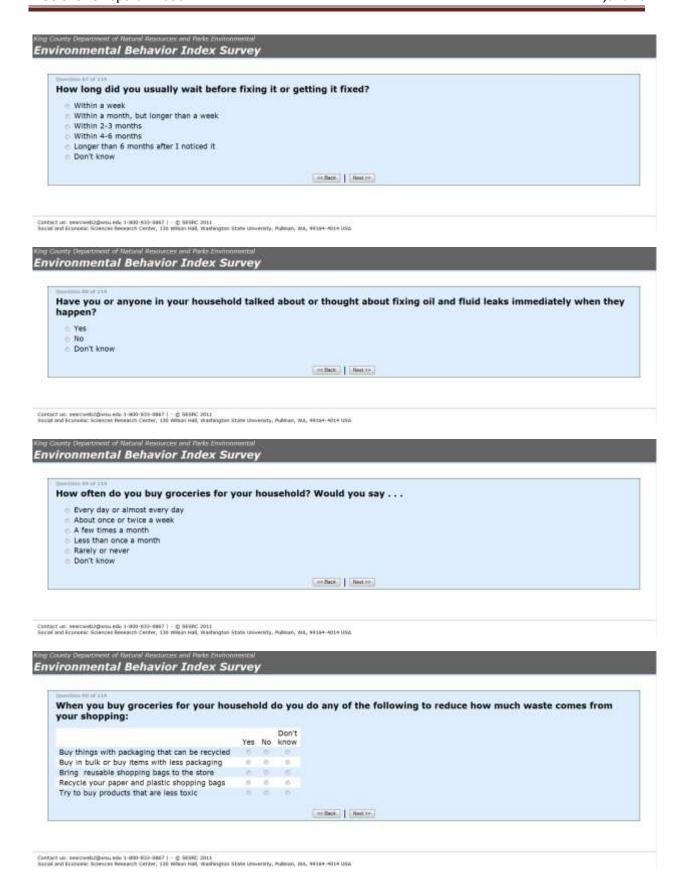


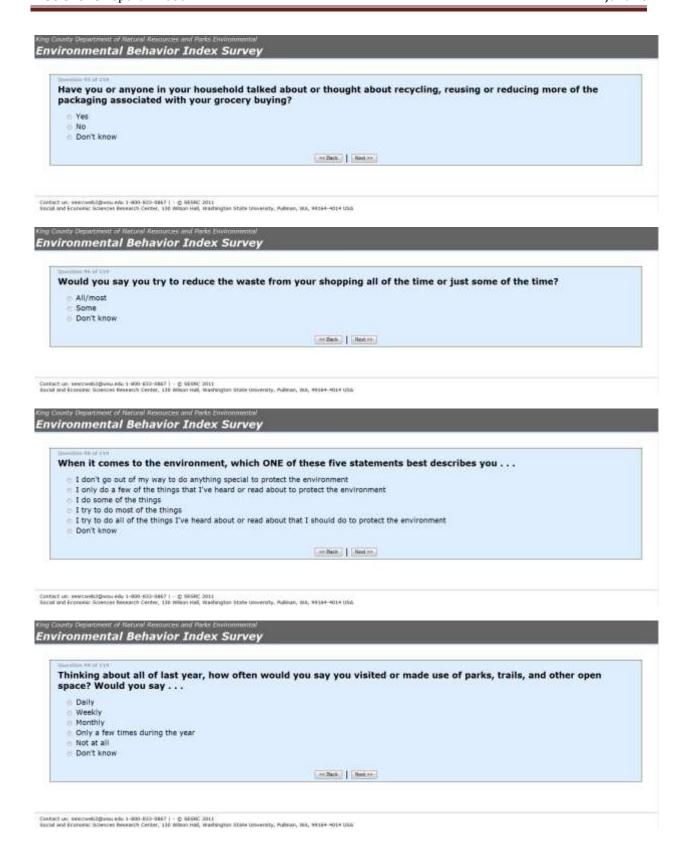


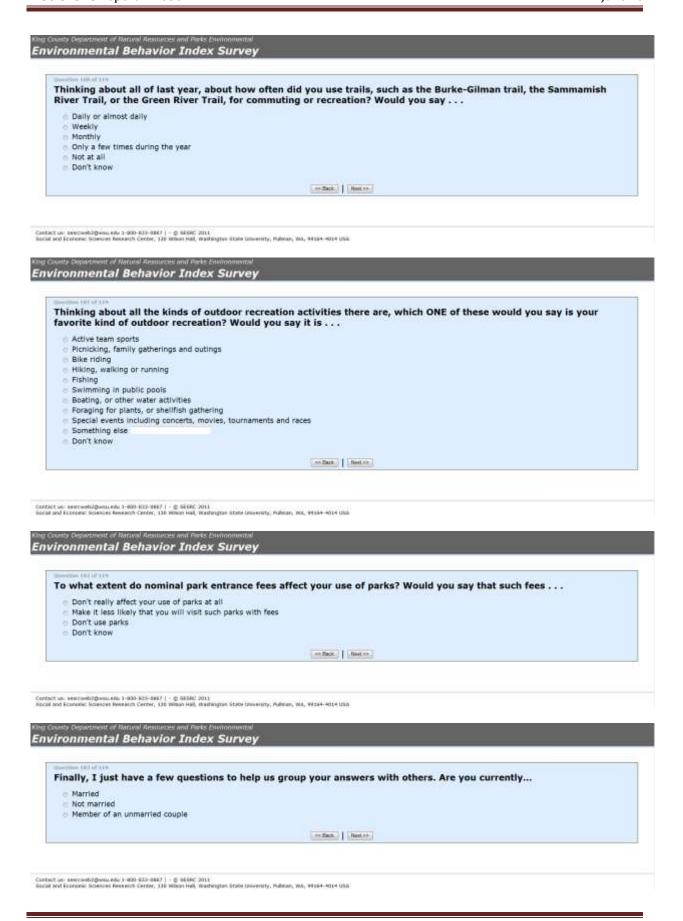


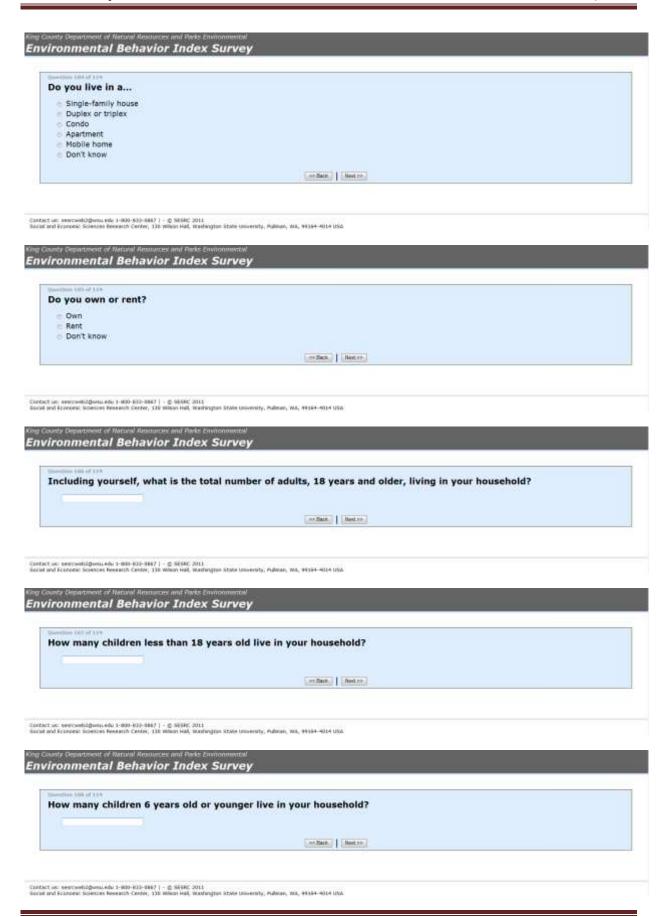


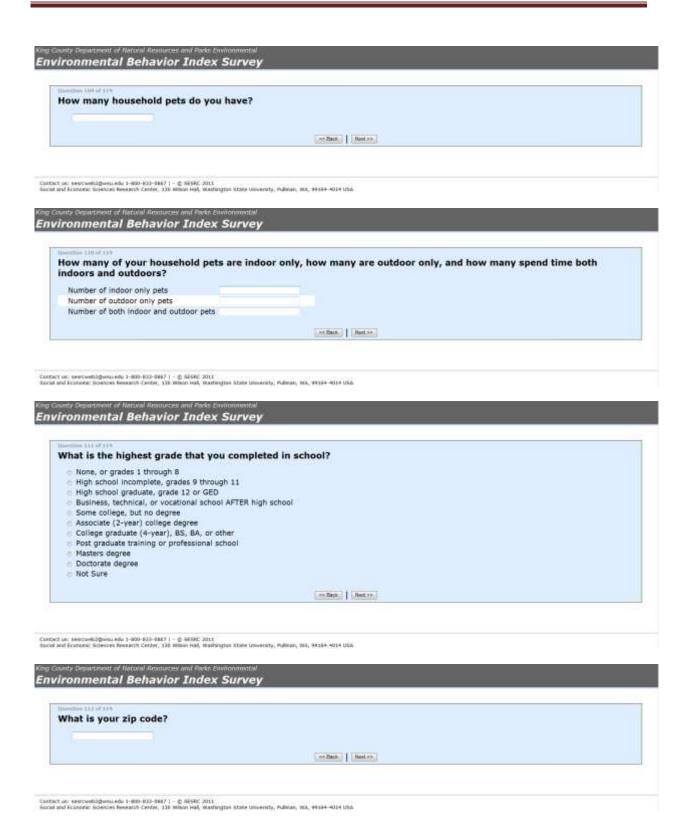


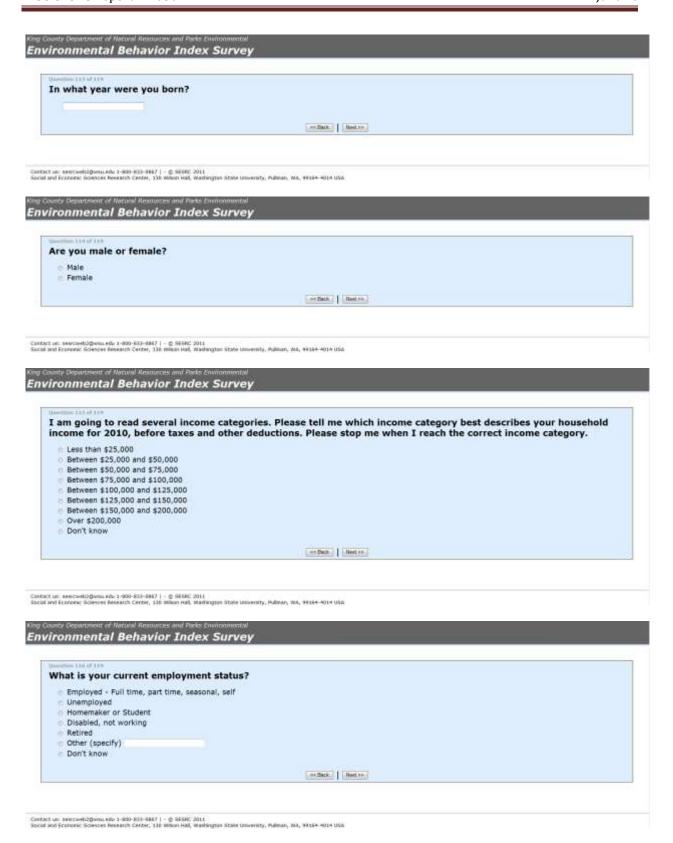


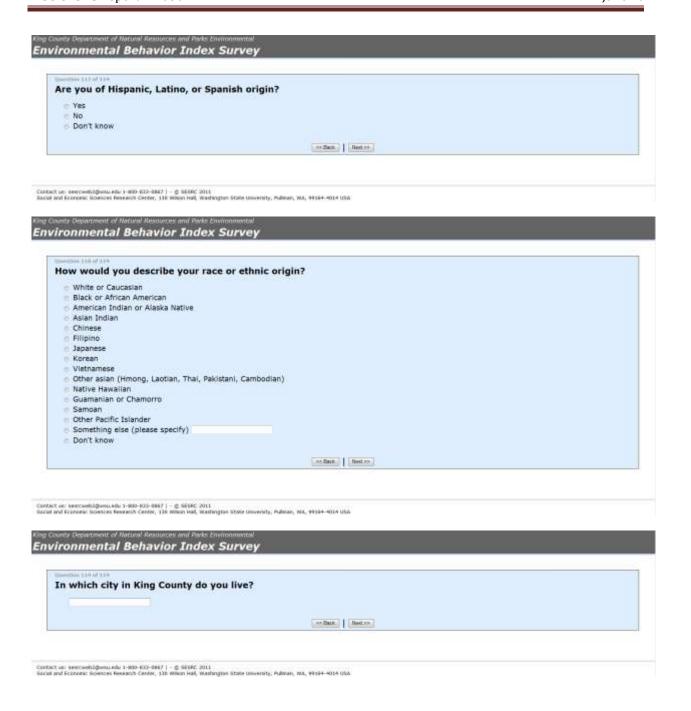












is survey and sh	eatly appreciated. Thank you very much for taking the time to participate in these issues. If there's anything else you'd like to tell me about the issue v.
	0-Sac. Non-1-

APPENDIX C

EBI INDEX CALCULATIONS FOR SPSS

```
IF (WSUID>0) Q03_Index=0.
IF ((Q03=1 \mid Q03=2 \mid Q03=3) \& (Q04=1)) Q03\_Index=1.
IF ((Q03=1 \mid Q03=2 \mid Q03=3) \& (Q04=2)) Q03 \text{ Index}=2.
IF ((Q05 = 1 | Q05 = 2)) Q03_Index=3.
IF ((Q05 = 3)) Q03_{Index=4}.
IF (Q05 = -8) Q03_Index=5.
IF ((Q05 = -1 \mid Q05 = -9)) Q03_Index=-1.
EXECUTE.
VARIABLE LABELS
Q03_Index "Fluorescent Bulb Disposal Index".
EXECUTE.
VALUE LABELS
/Q03 Index
1 "Bright Green - always"
2 "Light Green - sometimes"
3 "Yellow - considering"
4 "Brown - not considering"
5 "Gray - doesn't know".
EXECUTE.
IF (WSUID>0) Q06 Index=0.
IF ((Q06=1 \mid Q06=2) \& (Q07 = 1)) Q06\_Index=1.
IF ((Q06=1 \mid Q06=2) \& (Q07 = 2)) Q06_Index=2.
IF ((Q06=3 \mid Q06=4 \mid Q06=5) \& (Q08=1)) Q06\_Index=3.
IF ((Q06=3 \mid Q06=4 \mid Q06=5) \& (Q08=2)) Q06_Index=4.
IF (Q08 = -8) Q06 Index=5.
IF ((Q08 = -1 | Q08 = -9)) Q06_Index=-1.
EXECUTE.
VARIABLE LABELS
Q06 Index "Prescription Drug Disposal Index".
EXECUTE.
VALUE LABELS
/Q06 Index
1 "Bright Green - always"
2 "Light Green - sometimes"
3 "Yellow - considering"
4 "Brown - not considering"
5 "Gray - doesn't know".
EXECUTE.
IF (WSUID>0) Q09 Index=0.
```

```
IF ((009=1 \mid 009=2 \mid 009=3 \mid 009=4 \mid 009=5 \mid 009=6 \mid 009=7 \mid 009=8) & (010=1)
1)) Q09_Index=1.
IF ((Q09=1 \mid Q09=2 \mid Q09=3 \mid Q09=4 \mid Q09=5 \mid Q09=6 \mid Q09=7 \mid Q09=8) & (Q10=1)
2)) Q09 Index=2.
IF ((Q09=9 \mid Q09=10 \mid Q09=11) & (Q11 = 1)) Q09_Index=3.
IF ((009=9 \mid 009=10 \mid 009=11) \& (011=3)) 009 Index=4.
IF ((Q11 = -8) | (Q11=2)) Q09_Index=5.
IF ((Q11 = -1 | Q11 = -9)) Q09_Index=-1.
EXECUTE.
VARIABLE LABELS
Q09_Index "Recycling Electronics Index".
EXECUTE.
VALUE LABELS
/Q09 Index
1 "Bright Green - always"
2 "Light Green - sometimes"
3 "Yellow - considering"
4 "Brown - not considering"
5 "Gray - doesn't know".
EXECUTE.
IF (WSUID>0) Q19_Index=0.
IF ((Q19Sum=3 | Q19Sum=4)) Q19_Index=1 .
IF ((Q19Sum=1 | Q19Sum=2)) Q19_Index=2 .
IF ((Q22=1)) Q19 Index=3.
IF ((Q22=2)) Q19_Index=4.
IF (Q22 = -8) Q19_Index=5.
IF (SYSMISSING(Q18)) Q19_Index=-1.
EXECUTE.
VARIABLE LABELS
O19 Index "Protecting Assets from Climate Change Index".
EXECUTE.
VALUE LABELS
/Q19_Index
1 "Bright Green - always"
2 "Light Green - sometimes"
3 "Yellow - considering"
4 "Brown - not considering"
5 "Gray - doesn't know".
EXECUTE.
IF (WSUID>0) Q25 Index=0.
IF (Q23=2) Q25 Index=1.
IF ((Q25=2) & (Q26=1) & (Q28=1)) Q25_Index=1.
IF ((Q25=2) & (Q26=1) & (Q28=2)) Q25 Index=2.
IF ((Q25=1) & (Q29=1)) Q25_Index=3.
IF ((Q25=1) & (Q29=2)) Q25_Index=4.
IF ((Q25=1) & (Q29=-8)) Q25_Index=5.
IF ((Q23=3) | (Q23=-1) | (Q23=-8) | (Q23=-9)) Q25 Index=-1
```

EXECUTE.

VARIABLE LABELS Q25_Index "Avoiding Chemical Lawn Fertilizer Index" . EXECUTE. VALUE LABELS /Q25 Index 1 "Bright Green - always" 2 "Light Green - sometimes" 3 "Yellow - considering" 4 "Brown - not considering" 5 "Gray - doesn't know". EXECUTE. IF (WSUID>0) Q30 Index=0. IF ((Q30=1) & (Q31=1)) Q30_Index=1. IF ((Q30=1) & (Q31=2)) Q30_Index=2. IF ((Q30=2) & (Q32=1)) Q30_Index=3. IF ((Q30=2) & (Q32=2)) Q30_Index=4. IF $(Q32 = -8) Q30_Index=5$. IF $((Q32 = -1 | Q32 = -9)) Q30_Index=-1.$ EXECUTE. VARIABLE LABELS Q30 Index "Annual Compost Use Index". EXECUTE. **VALUE LABELS** /Q30_Index 1 "Bright Green - always" 2 "Light Green - sometimes" 3 "Yellow - considering" 4 "Brown - not considering" 5 "Gray - doesn't know". EXECUTE. IF (WSUID>0) Q34_Index=0. IF ((Q34=1) & (Q35=1)) Q34 Index=1. IF ((Q34=1) & (Q35=2)) Q34_Index=2. IF ((Q34=2) & (Q38=1)) Q34_Index=3. IF ((Q34=2) & (Q38=2)) Q34_Index=4. IF $(Q38 = -8) Q34_Index=5$. IF $((Q38 = -1 | Q38 = -9)) Q34_Index=-1.$ EXECUTE. **VARIABLE LABELS** Q34 Index "Dog Waste Disposal Index". EXECUTE. VALUE LABELS

/Q34_Index

1 "Bright Green - always"

```
2 "Light Green - sometimes"
3 "Yellow - considering"
4 "Brown - not considering"
5 "Gray - doesn't know".
EXECUTE.
IF (WSUID>0) Q36_Index=0.
IF ((Q36=1) & (Q37=1)) Q36 Index=1.
IF ((Q36=1) & (Q37=2)) Q36_Index=2.
IF ((Q36=2) & (Q38=1)) Q36_Index=3.
IF ((Q36=2) & (Q38=2)) Q36_Index=4.
IF (Q37 = -8) Q36_Index=5.
IF ((Q37 = -1 | Q37 = -9)) Q36_Index=-1.
EXECUTE.
VARIABLE LABELS
Q36_Index "Dog Waste Disposal or R Index".
EXECUTE.
VALUE LABELS
/Q36 Index
1 "Bright Green - always"
2 "Light Green - sometimes"
3 "Yellow - considering"
4 "Brown - not considering"
5 "Gray - doesn't know".
EXECUTE.
IF (WSUID>0) Q39 Index=0.
IF ((Q39=1 | Q39=2) & (Q40 = 1)) Q39_Index=1.
IF ((Q39=1 \mid Q39=2) \& (Q40 = 2)) Q39_Index=2.
IF ((Q39=3 | Q39=4 | Q39=5 | Q39=6 | Q39=7) & (Q43 = 1)) Q39_Index=3.
IF ((Q39=3 \mid Q39=4 \mid Q39=5 \mid Q39=6 \mid Q39=7) & (Q43=2)) Q39\_Index=4.
IF (043 = -8) 039 \text{ Index} = 5.
IF ((Q43 = -1 | Q43 = -9)) Q39_Index=-1.
EXECUTE.
VARIABLE LABELS
O39 Index "Composting Food Waste Index".
EXECUTE.
VALUE LABELS
/Q39 Index
1 "Bright Green - always"
2 "Light Green - sometimes"
3 "Yellow - considering"
4 "Brown - not considering"
5 "Gray - doesn't know".
EXECUTE.
IF (WSUID>0) Q44_Index=0.
IF ((Q44=1 \mid Q44=2) \& (Q45=1)) Q44_Index=1.
IF ((Q44=1 \mid Q44=2) \& (Q45=2)) Q44 \text{ Index}=2.
```

```
IF ((O44=3 | O44=4 | O44=5 | O44=6) & (O46 = 1)) O44 Index=3.
IF ((Q44=3 \mid Q44=4 \mid Q44=5 \mid Q44=6) \& (Q46=2)) Q44\_Index=4.
IF (Q46 = -8) Q44 Index = 5.
IF ((Q46 = -1 | Q46 = -9)) Q44_Index=-1.
EXECUTE.
VARIABLE LABELS
Q44 Index "Kitchen Grease Disposal Index".
EXECUTE.
VALUE LABELS
/Q44_Index
1 "Bright Green - always"
2 "Light Green - sometimes"
3 "Yellow - considering"
4 "Brown - not considering"
5 "Gray - doesn't know".
EXECUTE.
IF (WSUID>0) Q47_Index=0.
IF ((047=1 \mid 047=2 \mid 047=3 \mid 047=4) \& (048=1)) 047 Index=1.
IF ((Q47=1 \mid Q47=2 \mid Q47=3 \mid Q47=4) \& (Q48=2)) Q47_Index=2.
IF ((Q47=5 \mid Q47=6 \mid Q47=7 \mid Q47=8) \& (Q49=1)) Q47_Index=3.
IF ((Q47=5 \mid Q47=6 \mid Q47=7 \mid Q47=8) \& (Q49=2)) Q47_Index=4.
IF (Q49 = -8) Q47_Index=5.
IF ((Q49 = -1 | Q49 = -9)) Q47_Index=-1.
EXECUTE.
VARIABLE LABELS
O47 Index "Disposal of Hazardous Waste Index".
EXECUTE.
VALUE LABELS
/Q47 Index
1 "Bright Green - always"
2 "Light Green - sometimes"
3 "Yellow - considering"
4 "Brown - not considering"
5 "Gray - doesn't know".
EXECUTE.
IF (WSUID>0) Q50_Index=0 .
IF ((Q50=1) & (Q51=1)) Q50_Index=1.
IF ((Q50=1) & (Q51=2)) Q50_Index=2.
IF ((Q50=2) & (Q52=1)) Q50_Index=3.
IF ((Q50=2) & (Q52=2)) Q50_Index=4.
IF (Q52 = -8) Q50_Index=5.
IF ((Q52 = -1 | Q52 = -9)) Q50_Index=-1.
EXECUTE.
VARIABLE LABELS
Q50_Index "Using Less Toxic Cleaners Index" .
EXECUTE.
```

```
VALUE LABELS
/Q50 Index
1 "Bright Green - always"
2 "Light Green - sometimes"
3 "Yellow - considering"
4 "Brown - not considering"
5 "Gray - doesn't know".
EXECUTE.
IF (WSUID>0) Q54_Index=0.
IF ((Q54=1 \mid Q55=1) \& (Q56A = 1)) Q54\_Index=1.
IF ((Q54=1 \mid Q55=1) \& (Q56A = 2)) Q54 \text{ Index} = 2.
IF ((Q54=2 \mid Q55=2) \& (Q56 = 1)) Q54\_Index=3.
IF ((Q54=2 \mid Q55=2) \& (Q56=2)) Q54\_Index=4.
IF (Q56 = -8) Q54_Index=5.
IF ((Q56 = -1 | Q56 = -9)) Q54\_Index=-1.
EXECUTE.
VARIABLE LABELS
Q54_Index "Green Design Index".
EXECUTE.
VALUE LABELS
/Q54 Index
1 "Bright Green - always"
2 "Light Green - sometimes"
3 "Yellow - considering"
4 "Brown - not considering"
5 "Gray - doesn't know".
EXECUTE.
IF (WSUID>0) Q57_Index=0.
IF ((Q57=2)) Q57_Index=1.
IF ((Q57=1) & (Q59=1)) Q57_Index=3.
IF ((Q57=1) & (Q59=2)) Q57_Index=4.
IF ((Q57=1) & (Q58=1)) Q57_Index=2.
IF (Q59 = -8) Q57_Index=5.
IF ((Q59 = -1 | Q59 = -9)) Q57_Index=-1.
EXECUTE.
VARIABLE LABELS
Q57_Index "Flushing Appropriate Waste Index".
EXECUTE.
VALUE LABELS
/Q57_Index
1 "Bright Green - always"
2 "Light Green - sometimes"
3 "Yellow - considering"
4 "Brown - not considering"
5 "Gray - doesn't know".
EXECUTE.
```

```
IF (WSUID>0) Q60 \text{ Index}=0.
IF ((Q60=3 \mid Q60=4 \mid Q60=5 \mid Q60=6) \& (Q61=1)) Q60\_Index=1.
IF ((Q60=3 \mid Q60=4 \mid Q60=5 \mid Q60=6) \& (Q61=2)) Q60_Index=2.
IF ((Q60=7 \mid Q60=8 \mid Q60=9) \& (Q62=1)) Q60_Index=3.
IF ((060=1 \mid 060=2) \& (062=1 \mid 062=2)) 060 \text{ Index}=3.
IF ((Q60=7 \mid Q60=8 \mid Q60=9) \& (Q62=2)) Q60_Index=4.
IF (Q62 = -8) Q60 Index=5.
IF ((Q62 = -1 | Q62 = -9)) Q60_Index=-1.
EXECUTE.
VARIABLE LABELS
Q60 Index "Disposal of Latex Paint Index".
EXECUTE.
VALUE LABELS
/Q60_Index
1 "Bright Green - always"
2 "Light Green - sometimes"
3 "Yellow - considering"
4 "Brown - not considering"
5 "Gray - doesn't know".
EXECUTE.
IF (WSUID>0) Q63_Index=0 .
IF ((Q63=2 \mid Q63=3 \mid Q63=4) \& (Q64=1)) Q63_Index=1.
IF ((Q63=2 \mid Q63=3 \mid Q63=4) \& (Q64=2)) Q63 \text{ Index}=2.
IF ((Q63=1 \mid Q63=6) \& (Q65=1)) Q63_Index=3.
IF ((063=1 \mid 063=6) \& (065=2)) 063 \text{ Index}=4.
IF (Q65 = -8) Q63_{Index} = 5.
IF ((Q65 = -1 | Q65 = -9)) Q63_Index=-1.
EXECUTE.
VARIABLE LABELS
Q63_Index "Car Washing Index".
EXECUTE.
VALUE LABELS
/Q63 Index
1 "Bright Green - always"
2 "Light Green - sometimes"
3 "Yellow - considering"
4 "Brown - not considering"
5 "Gray - doesn't know".
EXECUTE.
IF (WSUID>0) Q67_Index=0.
IF ((Q67=1) & (Q68=1)) Q67 Index=1.
IF ((Q67=1) & (Q68=2)) Q67_Index=2.
IF ((Q67=2) & (Q70=1)) Q67_Index=3.
IF ((Q67=2) & (Q70=2)) Q67 Index=4.
IF (Q70 = -8) Q67_Index=5.
IF ((Q70 = -1 | Q70 = -9)) Q67 Index=-1.
```

EXECUTE.

```
VARIABLE LABELS
Q67_Index "Giving Experiences as Gifts Index" .
EXECUTE.
VALUE LABELS
/Q67_Index
1 "Bright Green - always"
2 "Light Green - sometimes"
3 "Yellow - considering"
4 "Brown - not considering"
5 "Gray - doesn't know".
EXECUTE.
IF (WSUID>0) Q71 Index=0.
IF ((Q71=1) & (Q72=1 | Q72=2 | Q72=3)) Q71_Index=1.
IF ((Q71=1) & (Q72=4 | Q72=5)) Q71_Index=2.
IF ((Q71=2) & (Q73=1)) Q71_Index=3.
IF ((Q71=2) & (Q73=2)) Q71_Index=4.
IF (Q73 = -8) Q71_Index=5.
IF ((Q73 = -1 | Q73 = -9)) Q71_Index=-1.
EXECUTE.
VARIABLE LABELS
Q71_Index "Buying Local Food Index".
EXECUTE.
VALUE LABELS
/Q71_Index
1 "Bright Green - always"
2 "Light Green - sometimes"
3 "Yellow - considering"
4 "Brown - not considering"
5 "Gray - doesn't know".
EXECUTE.
IF (WSUID>0) Q74\_Index=0.
IF ((Q74=1) & (Q75=1)) Q74 Index=1.
IF ((Q74=1) & (Q75=2)) Q74_Index=2.
IF ((Q74=2) & (Q76=1)) Q74_Index=3.
IF ((Q74=2) & (Q76=2)) Q74_Index=4.
IF (Q76 = -8) Q74_Index=5.
IF ((Q76 = -1 | Q76 = -9)) Q74\_Index=-1.
EXECUTE.
VARIABLE LABELS
Q74 Index "Alternative Transportation Index".
EXECUTE.
VALUE LABELS
/Q74 Index
1 "Bright Green - always"
```

```
2 "Light Green - sometimes"
3 "Yellow - considering"
4 "Brown - not considering"
5 "Gray - doesn't know".
EXECUTE.
IF (WSUID>0) Q80_Index=0.
IF ((Q81=1)) Q80 Index=3.
IF ((Q81=2)) Q80_Index=4.
IF ((Q79=2) & (Q80=1)) Q80_Index=1.
IF ((Q79=2) & (Q80=2)) Q80 Index=2.
IF (Q81 = -8) Q80_Index=5.
IF ((Q81 = -1 | Q81 = -9)) Q80_Index=-1.
EXECUTE.
VARIABLE LABELS
Q80_Index "Commute Distance Index".
EXECUTE.
VALUE LABELS
/Q80 Index
1 "Bright Green - always"
2 "Light Green - sometimes"
3 "Yellow - considering"
4 "Brown - not considering"
5 "Gray - doesn't know".
EXECUTE.
IF (WSUID>0) Q84 Index=0.
IF ((Q84=1) & (Q86=1)) Q84_Index=1.
IF ((Q84=1) & (Q86=2)) Q84_Index=2.
IF ((Q84=2) & (Q88=1)) Q84_Index=3.
IF ((Q84=2) & (Q88=2)) Q84_Index=4.
IF (088 = -8) 084 \text{ Index} = 5.
IF ((Q88 = -1 \mid Q88 = -9)) Q84\_Index=-1.
EXECUTE.
VARIABLE LABELS
O84 Index "Oil Leaks Index".
EXECUTE.
VALUE LABELS
/Q84 Index
1 "Bright Green - always"
2 "Light Green - sometimes"
3 "Yellow - considering"
4 "Brown - not considering"
5 "Gray - doesn't know".
EXECUTE.
IF (WSUID>0) Q90 Index=0.
IF ((Q90Sum=3 | Q90Sum=4 | Q90Sum=5) & (Q96=1)) Q90_Index=1.
     ((Q90Sum=3 | Q90Sum=4 | Q90Sum=5) & (Q96=2)) Q90 Index=2.
```

```
IF ((Q90Sum=1 | Q90Sum=2)) Q90_Index=3 .
IF ((Q95=2)) Q90_Index=4.
IF ((Q95 = -8) | (Q96 = -8)) Q90_Index=5.
IF ((Q95 = -1 \mid Q95 = -9) \mid (Q96 = -1 \mid Q96 = -9)) Q90_Index=-1.
EXECUTE.
VARIABLE LABELS
Q90_Index "Reducing Shopping Waste Index".
EXECUTE.
VALUE LABELS
/Q90_Index
1 "Bright Green - always"
2 "Light Green - sometimes"
3 "Yellow - considering"
4 "Brown - not considering"
5 "Gray - doesn't know".
EXECUTE.
```

APPENDIX D

LETTER MAILED TO WEB SAMPLE

January 31, 2011

King County Resident
«ADDRESS» «UNIT»
«CITY», «STATE» «ZIP»«dash»«ZIP4»

Dear King County Resident,

We are asking for your help in an important study to gain insights into the environmental behaviors of residents living in King County. The results of this study will be used by King County to help evaluate their existing programs and better achieve the county's environmental goals.

To make sure the results best represent all residents of King County, we ask that the adult, 18 years of age or older, currently living in your household who has had the most recent birthday, complete the survey.

The survey can be found at: www.opinion.wsu.edu/ebisurvey
Your access code is: www.opinion.wsu.edu/ebisurvey

Answers to this survey are voluntary and confidential. Our mailing list is a scientific sample of postal addresses and will not be shared with anyone. When the results are summarized, answers will not be associated with your mailing address or household. Because a relatively small sample of King County households were randomly selected to participate, the response from your household is very important. Thank you in advance for your help.

If you have any questions about this study please contact Tim Faiella, the study director, by phone at our toll free number 800-833-0867, or by email at tfaiella@wsu.edu.

Best wishes,

John Tarnai Director

Social and Economic Sciences Research Center

Washington State University

John Tamas



Social & Economic Sciences Research Center Washington State University P.O. Box 644014 Pullman, Washington 99164-4014

Telephone: (509) 335-1511 Fax: (509) 335-0116

http://www.sesrc.wsu.edu sesrc@wsu.edu